PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES: MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-30 P.M. 1908.				
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6558
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MALWA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6938
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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W. C. SYMES,
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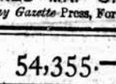
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
NERA	9,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CARDOMIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
POONDIA	4,686	Boyer	14th May "
WILLM.de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,745	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	9,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	9,365	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	9,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
BIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	22nd June	4th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	13th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
BIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	8th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.,	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Day.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	9th Mar. 11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	12th Mar. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	13th Mar. 6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., touching at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamora and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	5140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERNER	5301	A. Forestl	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5900	R. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5939	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Suezoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar 08.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "
CASTALIA		6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,089	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	3,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th "
CASTALIA		6,300	13th July "

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tichling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mocuim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Teticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RAINBOWS, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOERABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
GEORGE GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "LEVANZO," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th inst. and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All Claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 58, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified CLERK on the permanent Establishment of this Office, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. Only those, who have passed the University School Final Examination qualifying for Public Service, should apply with testimonials. Preference will be given to those who, with experience of office and accounts works of an Executive Engineer's Office, know type-writing also.

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
THANA DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the LAND-OWNERS and PROPERTY HOLDERS of Bandra, is convened on SUNDAY, the 8th March, 1908, in the compound of St. Peter's School, at 4 P. M. (S. T.).

To consider what step should be taken with reference to the fresh notices issued by the Special Officer, Building Site Operations, refusing to stay further proceedings pending decision in Bai Cooverbai's case which is now before the Thana Court; and such other matters as will be laid before the meeting by the Managing Committee of the Land-holders Association.

RAJARAM TUKARAM,
Secretary, Land-holders Association.

BANDRA, 3RD MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 10 FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th Instant to 10th Proximo (both days inclusive).

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ANANDRAO PANDURANG AMBRE, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Inam land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Borebhat Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 2 9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3088, Old Survey No. 516, and New Survey No 7716, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 730, and Street No. 21, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dhanji Sajnji, on or towards the West by a passage to the water well and the house of Abaji Poorji Mistry, on or towards the North by a well of the east of Borebhat, and on or towards the South by the said Borebhat Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TO BID FAREWELL TO RT. WOR. BRO. THE HON'BLE SIR L. H. JENKINS, KT., K.C.I.E., DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

A CONVERSAZIONE

Will be held at the FREEMASONS HALL, Rawlin Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1908, from 5-30 to 7 P.M. (S.T.)

Tickets (Rs. 2 each) may be had from—

Wor. Bro. C. G. ROBINSON (Treasurer & Trustee) ,, H. G. HYDE (Hon. Sec.):

All R.W.M.'s of Lodges under the English Constitution; The Hon. Secretary; and The Undersigned.

MORNING DRESS. DARK COATS.
CRAFT APRONS ONLY.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

N. ROBERTS,
D. G. Secretary.

29, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
4TH MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.) from MARCH 4 th to 16th.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PRADHEY is by mutual agreement to minus from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 2nd November, 1907, granted by me in favor of Mr. PRADHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., of Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and other Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 9th March, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1908.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY SYSTEM.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1908.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second Class passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar season will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the timings shown below:—

Poona, dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts., Wathar, arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 4 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—Extra First and Second Class carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second Class passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 40 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 32 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited passenger accommodation, will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June, 1908. This train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes.

From Wathar the train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class passengers will be reserved by the trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to live Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.—Intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager,
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 20th February, 1908.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership business carried on by the Undersigned in partnership with SHA GIRDHER GORDHANDAS, under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI & CO., was DISSOLVED from the 14th day of Asu Vad 8, 1963, (i.e. 4th November, 1907), being the date on which the said Sha Girdher Gordhandas died, and the Undersigned, as the SOLE SURVIVING PARTNER, has since the date aforesaid carried on and conducted the said business on his own account, under the said name and style of Sakerlal Girjashanker Desai and Co.

And notice is hereby given that the Undersigned will, from the 4th day of November, 1907, (Savant 1964), carry on his said business under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI on his own account.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

SAKERLAL GIRJASHUNKER DESAI.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

E. P. WILLISFORD, late of Aden, Christian Inhabitant.
LATIFKHAN HAKUM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
NATHAN MOSES alias ADOLPH KUTHAWALA, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
FRANK BURDETT, late Foreman, Locomotive Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, European.
KESSERBAI, widow of Karsendas Uka, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Shares of Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) are open for Public Subscription.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 5,00,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Out of which the Directors have resolved to issue for the present 3,500 shares.

Of these 3,500 Shares (proposed to be issued) 2,500 Shares have already been privately applied for or are agreed to be issued and the remaining 1,000 Shares only are now offered to the Public for subscription and are payable as follows:—

Rs. 25 per Share with Application.
Rs. 75 per Share on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 50 will be payable by two instalments of Rs. 25 each at such times as the Directors may decide at the call for same, but at an interval of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).
SHRIMANT ANANDRAO GAEKWAR, C.I.E.
SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
M. V. H. OMAR, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
SIR JOOSAB, Esq.
NAZIR SIR AHMED, Esq., Barat-Law.
CHINUBHAI BAPALIYA, Esq.
RAHIM ALLARAKHIA, Esq.
KARMALLY JAFFERBHOY, Esq., Managing Director, Sarpanch.

BANKERS:
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS and Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS:
Messrs. KARMALLY BROTHERS.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BARODA OFFICE:
MAHAN BHUVAN, BARODA.

The Company's prospectus and application Forms can be had at the Company's Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Times House, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	As.
Pitman's Secretary's Handbook. A Practical Guide to the Work and Duties in connection with the position of Secretary to a Joint-Stock Company, Public Institution, Member of Parliament, etc. Edited by Herbert E. Blain.	4 6
The Pocket Anatomy. Sixth Edition. Revised and Edited by C. H. Fagge, M.B., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S.	3 1
Climate and Health in Hot Countries and the Outlines of Tropical Climatology. A Popular Treatise on Personal Hygiene in the Hotter Parts of the world, and on Climates that will be met with within them. By Lieut.-Col G. M. Giles, M.B., F.R.C.S.	
Methods of Surveying used in the Compilation of large Scale Plans of small areas. A manual of Students, Estate Agents and Planters. By N. F. Mackenzie, M. Inst. C.E. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.	4 6
English Men of Letters. James Thomson. By G. C. Macaulay	1 12
Manual of Swedish Drill. Compiled by George L. Malio. 10 Illustrations and Diagrams ...	1 14
Daily Mirror Reflections. 100 Cartoons. By W. K. Haselden....	0 12
The Great Boer War. By Arthur Conan Doyle. With Maps.	5 0
Christianity and the Social Order. By R. J. Campbell, M.A.	2 4
The International Geography. By Seventy Authors. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill. With 489 Illustrations.	11 4
LAW.	
Theory of Legislation. By Jeremy Bentham. Translated from the French of Etienne Dumont. By R. Hildreth.	2 10
An Epitome of Personal Property Law. By W. H. Hastings Kelke, M.A....	4 8

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAMES fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish.
No slipping off the nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25,

MARCES & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, COTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held at Moderate Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
COTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Locomotive Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order by Messrs. Kent & Jeffries. Open to any examination by Intending Purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA GYMNASIUM.

Under the kind patronage and in the presence of Her Highness Lady ALI SHAH, Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE, Lady MAUD WARREDNDER, Lady JEHANGIR, Lady BHALCHANDRA and NAWAB DILSHAD BEGUM of Murshidabad,

A SPECIAL MATINEE
for ZENANA and PURDA LADIES.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
Baliwala Grand Theatre (Tardeo).

THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
The most Charming Urdu play
"LAILO NEHAR"
OR
NIGHT AND MORNING.

Strict Purda arrangments will be made and all Ticket Collectors will be Ladies.

Tickets can be had from Lady Jehangir, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Ali Akbar, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Mrs. Lakhmani, Mrs. Rao and also at the Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; Third Class, Ans. 8. For Middle Class Ladies and Children at half Price.

SKATING RINK.

CLOSE OF SEASON FIXTURES.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
8 to 9-30 A.M. Eight-annas:
Evening 6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission and Skates 1 Rupee.

THURSDAY, 12TH EVENING,
CHALLENGE POLO MATCH.
Military vs. Marine.

SATURDAY, 14TH.
SOCIAL EVENING.
Dancing and Skating.
An Exciting long distance.
Race is being arranged, particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
and LAST NIGHT of the Season.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST

Most Central Position.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ
THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.
A journal mainly written for Investors

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PREMIUM BONDS
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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Departments, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,
Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL,
Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping Electric Lighting and Rail ways, Textile Electrician, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—
Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
5, SUNNUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Please quote this Paper when applying).

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE AFRIDI QUESTION.

The "Pioneer."—The Government tolerated the lawlessness on the Peshawar border not from any feeling of leniency towards the raiders, but because political considerations, in quarters which there is no need again to indicate, controlled their policy. Every expedient known to the Political Service was tried, with a view to avoiding a punitive expedition, but matters drifted from bad to worse. A crisis was reached when Peshawar city was raided, and then at last the Home Government sanctioned the summary punishment of the Zakka Khel. Criticism of the military plan of operations, or rather of the extent to which these should be carried out, at once started into life; and Lord Curzon himself was amongst those who expressed apprehension at the possible complications which might arise. The position, it may be admitted was a difficult and a delicated one. There was, on the one hand, the risk of the Afridis generally making common cause with the Zakkas, and, on the other the danger of exciting suspicion of our intentions in the mind of the Amir and his subjects. But so admirably was the political side of the question handled that the Zakkas found themselves isolated in the midst of their fellow-tribesmen while from Kabul orders were issued that deprived them of the assistance of clans on the Afghan side of the border. The right of asylum for their families was granted according to custom, but this was the limit of Afghan sympathy. The Amir was convinced that punishment was being inflicted upon a single community of misdoers, and that the measure of strict justice was being followed. He had apparently a firm belief in the good faith of the British Government; and there was an absence of excitement in Kabul which was very remarkable. His view of the position has now been so fully justified that his counsellors must acknowledge the sagacity which guided his policy during the past few weeks. The imminent dangers of the expedition actually became real for the Bazar Valley had been occupied for a week, the initial successes of the troops effectually preventing any awkward complications from declaring themselves.

STATE OR COMPANY.

The "Englishman."—At the present moment Calcutta has had its attention very strikingly drawn to the question of the advantages of State and private ownership by the discussion at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. When men of the calibre of Mr. McMorran and Sir E. Cable are strenuous advocates of a state-owned railway system, it is evident that such a system has much to recommend it. The primary object of a railway system is to afford a convenient means of quick transit for goods. No one is more vitally concerned in such transit than are the merchants of Calcutta, and even if we have to decide that their views are, broadly speaking, mistaken we must accord them respect as those of men who know what they are talking about as the matter affects them personally.

India is in many ways the most socialistic of civilised countries. There are many things done here by that great landlord the State which in other parts of the British dominions are left to private enterprise or private charity. The idea of State railways in India does not, therefore, come with such a shock to us as it would under other conditions, and accustomed as we all are to the "ma bap" theory of Government, we are able to look at the matter from a purely utilitarian point of view. Would State ownership and management result in profit or not? The results in the case of Prussia, instanced by Mr. McMorran are indeed attractive, but would such results follow a similar ownership in India? Does the experience of those who have to rely on the existing Indian state railways support the theory that such ownership is a good thing? Would Karachi fall down in enthusiastic admiration of the North Western line? Would Calcutta be better off if the methods of that line had been adopted for her traffic instead of those of the East Indian Railway? Does the working of the present Railway Board encourage those who are in favour of State railways? If we take an instance in which all railways have to submit to a fraction of State management—the imposition of minimum rates—does this instance reflect credit on those responsible for the State element in railway management? The answers to these questions do not lie on the surface, and before the Bengal Chamber commits itself to an official expression of opinion on the subject we think it would do well to enquire very carefully into such points as these.

INCOME TAX

The "Empire."—In our short experience we find that with the spring the public fancy lightly turn to thoughts of doing without the income tax. The coming Budget will, it is true, only be the second we shall have seen, but the practice of protesting against the income tax about this time bids fair to become [illegible]. We published letters about it last year, [illegible] and here is a third year if, as seems highly probable, Parliament once more manages to go its own way and ignore the bitter cry of a long suffering public. It looks like a forlorn hope to press for the abolition of the income tax at a time when we have just concluded a war with the Zakka Khels and may at any moment be called upon to undertake another war against the Turks or the Chinese, but there is nothing like persistency, and in course of time it is quite certain that the justice and urgency of the protest of the income tax payer will get home to the conscience of Mr. E. N. Baker or his successor. There can be little doubt that the responsibility for the income tax in the present year of grace rests upon the Finance Minister. We should hesitate to accuse the Viceroy. We feel practically certain that in this matter the innocence of Sir Herbert Risley is as that of a weaned child. We find that every official below these dignitaries descends into unofficial profanity whenever the income tax is mentioned. Thus we have the hierarchy and the people for once united in detestation of this impost. That being so, why on earth is it kept up? Are we to suppose that the all powerful bureaucracy is helpless in this one accident? The impious thought may be disinfected as it rises. The income tax remains to irritate and harass us simply because the Finance Member enjoys the sense of power which its infliction gives him. With this baneful instrument in his hand he squeezes us all, from the Viceroy downwards—all of us, that is to say, with, of course, the necessary exceptions to which our correspondent "Merchant" significantly refers. Mr. Baker should remember that although it is magnificent to possess a giant's strength it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. This will probably be his last chance of redeeming his reputation, as a sound and just Finance Minister. A year hence he will, barring accidents, be governing Bengal and grumbling against the income tax himself. At the present moment he is the happy position of being able to remove the hateful burden without hampering the State finances to any appreciable extent. He may yet live in history as the Finance Member who reduced the salt tax and the [illegible] revenue and abolished the income tax. It is [illegible] think how extremely improbable it is that [illegible] give his chance. So much the better for [illegible] man is.

MICA MINES IN IN[illegible]

The "Statesman."—In mining, as in [illegible] ters. India can furnish illustrations [illegible] evolution from the most primitive [illegible] The most primitive methods are [illegible] mica. The fact that mica is the [illegible] tricity known to engineers for [illegible] used has created a brisk [illegible] and as half of the world's [illegible] it is this country that [illegible] Indian mica is worked [illegible] country about [illegible] running in [illegible] three distinct [illegible] More [illegible] Dist[illegible] h[illegible]

RAIN-GIVING INVOCATIONS.

Various methods are resorted to in India for divine aid in obtaining rain. Some of these, which the writer of this note has personally seen, at Wai during the last few weeks have been recorded here.

Wai is situated on the bank of the Krishna about 19 miles below the Mahabaleshwar peak. It is considered one of the sacred places on the banks of this river and is chiefly populated by the Kenkanasth Brahmins that have sprung from a colony of emigrants from Ratnagiri, the head quarter of that sect. Two of the Rastes, the maternal uncles of Peshwa Madhavrao I. (and brothers of his mother Gopikabai who played an important part in the history of the Peshwas after the death of Nanasahib I. in 1761) built at Wai a number of temples and bathing Ghats or broad flights of steps in imitation of those in Benares and Nasik. On one of these bathing ghats, stands this day (6-7-99) a colossal clay figure under a bower built of bamboo poles and mats and decorated with plantain trees in leaf and flower. This figure is intended to represent the sage 'shring rishi' or saint unicorn. The unicorn sage was born of an antelope from Kashyap Alias Vibhandak another sage, who lived on the banks of the Kanshiki. It will be seen that the cranium of the unicorn saint is modelled so as to appear tapering into a horny protuberance. The story as given in the Mahabharat, Vanaparva, chapters 110, 111, 112, and 113 runs as follows:—

"On the banks of the river Kanshiki there lived a sage named Kashyap Alias Vibhandak. His son Shring Rishi was born of a doe. He was as pious as his father, Rishi was born of a doe. He was as pious as his father, and having never seen a member of that sex of women, and having never seen a member of that sex. he remained perfectly ignorant of their existence. Lomapad, the king of Anga-desh, secured the services of this sage to induce Indra to give his dominion, the of this sage to induce Indra to give his dominion, the terrible famine. Through the services of hired courtesans he divine showers of rain when it was visited by a terrible duped and allured him to his palace, and subsequently famine. Through the services of hired courtesans he married him to his daughter, princess Shanta in grateful duped and allured him to his palace, and subsequently acknowledgment of his powers over the rain-giving god married him to his daughter, princess Shanta in grateful Indra. It must be a great sacrifice on the part of the acknowledgment of his powers over the rain-giving god beautiful princess to marry a unicorn, but in those days Indra. It must be a great sacrifice on the part of the beautiful princess to marry a unicorn, but in those days, pious husbands were much preferred to good-looking pious husbands were much preferred to good-looking ones, because people were not sensuous. With tempters ones, because people were not sensuous. With tempters —the hired courtesans, it was necessary to explain to —the hired courtesans, it was necessary to explain to the uninitiated youth who they were, but they had no the uninitiated youth who they were, but they had no hesitation in telling him that they too, were sages of hesitation in telling him that they too, were sages of a sort! As to the unnatural birth of a human child, a sort! As to the unnatural birth of a human child, from a doe the same puran states that the animal from a doe the same puran states that the animal was in reality a fairy transformed through the was in reality a fairy transformed through the curse of Indra—the Lord of the Heavens. But curse of Indra—the Lord of the Heavens. But why in the first place, should there be a famine why in the first place, should there be a famine during the reign of a pious king? Because, says during the reign of a pious king? Because, says the text, he promised a Brahmin certain gifts and did the text, he promised a Brahmin certain gifts and did not keep that promise. When he repented for his not keep that promise. When he repented for his blunder he was advised to induce the unicorn sage to blunder he was advised to induce the unicorn sage to visit his dominion whose sacred presence was sufficient visit his dominion whose sacred presence was sufficient to bring down copious rain. When Kashyap could not to bring down copious rain. When Kashyap could not find his son in his hermitage he got enraged and started find his son in his hermitage he got enraged and started in search of his son. On his way to Champanagri the in search of his son. On his way to Champanagri the capital of Anga-desh, the wily king Lomapad placed a capital of Anga-desh, the wily king Lomapad placed a number of cowherds and instructed them to treat him number of cowherds and instructed them to treat him most sumptuously with milk, butter and cream. The most sumptuously with milk, butter and cream. The poor old saint was astonished at the profusion of the poor old saint was astonished at the profusion of the sweet and nourishing dishes served and enquired through sweet and nourishing dishes served and enquired through the piety of what generous ruler could they get such fine the piety of what generous ruler could they get such fine and well-fed cows. They as tutored, mentioned the and well-fed cows. They as tutored, mentioned the name of his unicorn son as the real giver of the peace name of his unicorn son as the real giver of the peace and plenty. This praises of his child cooled down the and plenty. This praises of his child cooled down the wrath of the father. He arrived at the palace, wrath of the father. He arrived at the palace, in due course, where he was received by the king in due course, where he was received by the king in person, whose hospitality pleased him exceedingly. in person, whose hospitality pleased him exceedingly. The sight of the charming princess, now his daughter- The sight of the charming princess, now his daughter-in-law, exerted so powerful an influence over him in-law, exerted so powerful an influence over him that he forgave her father the very grave offence of that he forgave her father the very grave offence of inducing his son to give up the life of an ascetic. As inducing his son to give up the life of an ascetic. As the whereabouts of the unicorn saint cannot be traced the whereabouts of the unicorn saint cannot be traced in this Ironage his image in clay is considered sufficient. in this Ironage his image in clay is considered sufficient. There he sits on the solid paved bathing ghat under There he sits on the solid paved bathing ghat under the bower! The Brahmins perform some ceremonies the bower! The Brahmins perform some ceremonies and recite certain incantations from early morn to and recite certain incantations from early morn to midday, and when they are tired and hungry a few midday, and when they are tired and hungry a few religiously disposed people feed them on the spot in religiously disposed people feed them on the spot in another bower created for the purpose. In front of the another bower created for the purpose. In front of the figure there are a few stones over which a pot is kept figure there are a few stones over which a pot is kept full of water from the river. A white scarf or dhoti is full of water from the river. A white scarf or dhoti is thrown over his shoulders and its two ends are knotted thrown over his shoulders and its two ends are knotted down in front. He is not worshipped himself but he is down in front. He is not worshipped himself but he is supposed to be the Rittvija or presiding priest. There supposed to be the Rittvija or presiding priest. There were a few showers of rain this day, the 6th of August were a few showers of rain this day, the 6th of August 1899, and the priests naturally attribute the divine 1899, and the priests naturally attribute the divine showers to the presence of the unicorn saint among showers to the presence of the unicorn saint among them, but the ryots attribute it to another righteous them, but the ryots attribute it to another righteous ceremony. A cultivator's son is dressed at the lions in ceremony. A cultivator's son is dressed at the lions in twigs of Neem tree (Azadirachta indica or Melia azadirachta.) He carries on his head a low stool, put-or pidhe, over which is placed the clay model of a phallus and Lingum, the well-known symbols of Shiva. He is accompanied by a number of farmers, chiefly children. From door to door does he go, whirling round himself and reciting.

Dhondia! Dhondia rani de
Gat Ganda Chara de!

praising or asking on stone-grave as rain! grant fodder to the cow and cattle!"

Why stone is addressed and not Shiva whose symbol he carries, is not known to the people, but they say that he (the Neem dressed boy) says so because our forefathers did it. As the twig-clad boy passes each house the resident pours some water over the lingum and gives him a piece or quarter anna piece, which it may be noted goes to feed the Brahmins.

The third method of invoking rain consists of drowning the god Shiva in his temple, by stopping the cowhead-shaped only drain of the edifice or temple built over him and pouring water into the dome or central chamber until it is filled up.

The fourth way is to hold public prayers or Hari-Kirtanas in temples to sing the praises of the Lord Vishnu, in which are sometimes described the virtues of the unicorn-sage.

The fifth way consists of pouring over the lingum [illegible] sits an unremitting or continuous stream of wat[illegible] santat dhar, through an earthen pot hung ov[illegible] pierced at the bottom, each Brahmin marr[illegible] coming to the river for water sharing d[illegible] arduous task by turn assisted by the [illegible] there is the worship called anusht[illegible] by a number of Brahmins. Every [illegible] potent influence of his "modus op[illegible] credit for to-day's showers.

Whatever the claimants may be [illegible] remains that the (1) Presence [illegible] shring rishi; (2) the Neem cha[illegible] drowning of the lingam [illegible] kirtanas, (5) and the [illegible] with the anushtha[illegible] at Wai, the sacre[illegible] day 1899.

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Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employés. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair-weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and locks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

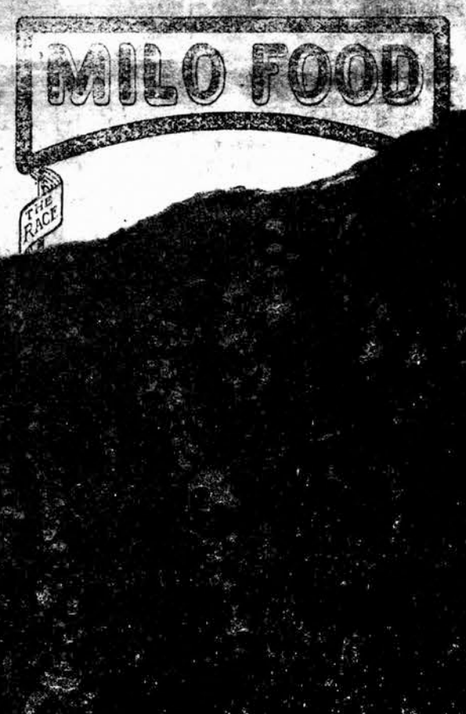
FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Weck's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....



INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£20,223,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

and lodged with the

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BUSINESS.

This Company has now decided to add FIDELITY GUARANTEE to the classes of business already transacted in India.

Fidelity Guarantees issued on liberal terms. The Corporation's Bonds are accepted by every department of His Majesty's Government by the Court of Chancery and High Courts of Justice in England and Ireland, and the Courts of Session in Scotland.

Rates of premium and full particulars will be sent on application to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
15-17 TAMARIND LANE,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-country

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well

...ise ever designed

OUTFIT" consists of one handle, ...der, one stropping attachment, and seven ...t up in a compact leather-covered case,

...rice of Complete Set is **Rs. 4-8.**

...be sent to any address V.-P. P.

BY

...HE CEM JUNIOR COMPANY,

Box 261, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 6.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	mutilated		
3 do.	Rentes... ...	mutilated		
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101 1/2		unchgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 5/8		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 7/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 9/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	55 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	mutilated		
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	mutilated		
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 88 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 1/2	since to-day	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2		3/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5/8		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 1/4		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/4		3/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchgd.

Mails :—

The Bombay Mails of 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi on yesterday afternoon.

"Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£32,300,000 unchgd		
Public Deposits	...£15,700,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Other Deposits	...£40,830,000	Dec.	£2,900,000
Government Securities	...£24,300,000 unchgd		
Other Securities	...£33,900,000	Dec.	£ 900,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,500,000	,,	£ 500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...	Steady with good business done
Futures ...	...	... Steady.
East Indian ...	...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	...	... Dull
Total Sales ...	...	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500 ,,
Imports... ...	...	... 7,000 ,,
Mid-Americans...	...	...5 10—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	5 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

March						
Feb.						

Government Paper.

The market opened steady at 95 3/4 ready and 96 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported but buyers have been more confident and rates close 1/16 up. Calcutta Market is also firmer, their quotations being advised as 95 7/8 ready and 96 1/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	...	Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement...	...	...	,, 96-1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down on Thursday at 25 7-16 ready and 25 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 down at 55 1-8. Locally the market opened steady at 95 7-8 ex duty for ready bars, but there has again been some enquiry for ready and shipment and quotations have moved up about 1-4 and closing as under.

Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns		...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	65	11	0
Ditto	1st Settlement	...	65	14	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement	...	65	10	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	44,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	9,32,000	.....
Sundries ...	71,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	9,49,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	7,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	12,63,003	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,61,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	2,12,000
Bullion ...	.....	40,000
Balance with other Banks...	2,66,000	.....
Sundries ...	28,000	.....
Cash ...	16,03,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs only 3-80 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d., no Telegraphic Transfers having been allotted. After the sales extras to the extent of 7-20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at the same rate as above. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 16-70 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised is reduced to 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 21st February brings £100,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 26,00,000
Bombay ...	...	...	,, 1,50,000
Madras ...	...	...	,, 13,50,000
		Total...	Rs. 41,00,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was some improvement in the Home Markets at the commencement of the week but, as usual, the advance was merely of a temporary character. Prices have since gone back, and now show only a small rise on the week. There is no outside speculation in the American and Liverpool Markets, and a slight advance is sufficient to induce the professional speculator to realize profits. We anticipate fluctuating markets in the near future with no particular movement either way unless something unforeseen should occur.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6 03	5 10	+·07
Futures, Mar. Apl.	5·98	5·65	+·07
Do. July-Aug	5·59	5·54	+·05
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	11·75	11·85	+·10
Futures, May ...	10·55	11·74	+·19
Do. July ...	new position	10·49	new position
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	11 3/8	11 5/16	—1/16
Futures, May ...	10·59	10·66	+·07
Do. July ...	new position	10·60	new position

In the local market the week has been dull and uneventful except as regards Bengals. The weakness in this description, to which we referred in our last Friday's report, has been accentuated by heavy tenders against March sales, and prices have dropped Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. A considerable quantity of fine M. G. Bengal has been transferred from March to May delivery at a premium of from Rs 5 to 6 on the March rate. Export houses have been free sellers of Bengals, as there is little or no demand from the Continent, and prices here are better than the rates obtainable on the other side. Broach has ruled fairly steady, but the 15th instant will see the fight between the "bulls" and "bears" renewed, and the result will depend greatly on the quantity and quality of tenders against good Broach. Khangaum-Akola has also been steady, but for other descriptions prices are more or less nominal as there is no business passing.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been poor, and has been confined to cheap lots of new crop and to old cotton, which is gradually being moved off. Sales have seldom reached more than 2,000 bales a day. Holders are anxious to reduce stock, but with the present meagre demand from all sources business is difficult. There has been a sharp reaction in Bengals to-day owing to dealers buying and ready R. Rs. of fine M. G. Bengals have been sold at Rs. 188. The market closes steadier, with more doing particularly in Bengals for March and May. Broach is also steadier.

The market closes quiet with prices rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	277	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	237	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	222 3	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	215	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	203	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193/4	May
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	180	March
Good Westerns ...	283	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	5,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·62	5·65	5·16	5·55	5·62
—03				
		—02		
A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
5·54	5·45	5·39	5·35	
		—02		

FREIGHTS.

There has been a material improvement in the market during the past week, and rates have advanced quite 2s. per ton for most ports. The following are closing quotations :—

Antwerp ...	Ready	12s. 6d.	Seeds 13s.	Cotton.
Bankirk ...	,,	12s. 6d.	,, 13s.	,,
Hayre ...	,,	14s.	,, 15s.	,,
Hamburg ...	,,	13s.	,, 13s. 6d.	,,
Genoa ...	,,	14s.	,, 15s.	,,
Marseilles ...	,,	12s. 6d.	,, 13s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool ...	,,	13s.	,, 13s. 6d.	,,
Hull ...	,,		,, 6d.	,,

does not showany change. Buyers are disinclined to operate further at present, and will not do much until they make a great reduction in what is coming forwards on their account.

COALS.

COAL.—Market firm with few sellers. A port cargo of Davison's West Hartley of March shipment was sold to a Dealer at Rs 18 per ton while retail sales of Bengal have been made at our quotations. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	... 22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	... 18	0	0	,,
Yorkshire	... 18	0	0	,,
Scotch	... 17	8	0	,,
Desherghur Bengal ...	... 16	8	0	,,
Seebpore	... 16	0	0	,,
Jardine...	... 15	8	0	,,
Lawries Desherghur..	... 15	12	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	... 15	0	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	... 14	0	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose	...	Rs. 2 14	0 per unit.
,, new tins	...	Rs. 3 8	0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk, loose ...	...	Rs. 3 4	0 per unit
,, new tins ...	...	Rs. 3 14	0 per pair.
Russian B. San, Bulk loose ...	...	Rs. 3 6	0 per unit.
,, new tins ...	...	Rs. 4 0	0 per pair.
Anchor cases	...	Rs. 4 8	0 per case.

SHARES.

The Share Market during the week under report has remained quiet and unchanged with very few fluctuations and little business. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,380 and are in demand at this rate. Rs. 5 of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 59 1/2 x. n.; and Indian Specie Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 50½ and later on improved to Rs. 51 x.d. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares are unchanged at Rs. 427 1/2, while Amritsar Patty Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 115. Press shares are almost unchanged at the previous quotations. In Mill shares, Central's are quiet at Rs. 1,870; Currimbhoy's at Rs. 1,050, and Colaba Land at Rs. 1,025, while New City of Bombay are in demand at Rs. 640, and David's have improved to Rs. 387½. Kohinoor's have advanced to Rs. 735 and Laxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,520. Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 170 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,405. New Great Eastern's are quiet at Rs. 200. Southern Maharatta's have improved and are in demand at Rs. 175. Other Mill shares are unchanged and quiet. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Flour Mill shares have jumped to Rs. 960, while Madhav's and Marck's are unchanged at Rs. 129 and Rs. 130 respectively. Bombay Burmah new issues have changed hands at Rs. 2,465 X. D. and Delhi Flour's have improved to Rs. 145. Treacher's and Port Canning's are in demand at Rs. 617½ and Rs. 435 respectively. The Directors of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Ld., have issued their report for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a net and very handsome profit of above Rs. 2,72,000 (two lacs and seventy-two thousand), out of which they declare a final dividend of Rs. 30 per share after carrying Rs. 1,00,000 to Reserve fund, Rs. 45,000 to Depreciation Fund, Rs. 60,000 to Equalization Fund. These figures speak for themselves and such a large profit on a capital of six lakhs reflects great credit on the management of Messrs. Bradbury Prady & Co.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 5.

The Karachi freight market has shown more life during the past few days and the rates, in sympathy with Bombay and Calcutta, have hardened except for near positions for which there is no enquiry. A commencement has been made in forward bookings against arrivals of the new crops, but it is at present limited owing to uncertainty of the situation.

GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

further Indian gold mines

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

have stood the horrid tests of recent

CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,

138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, HORNBY ROAD,

Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,380
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial					
Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla ...	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	250
Bank of India Specie	150,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	51xd
Bank ...					
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ...	9,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	60,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£30
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	4vd	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank ...	....	100	100	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown.	11,75	100	20	4vd Rs. 14	105
All India United Insurance Co., Ld. ...	....	....	20	....	16
Back Bay Mills.	500	50	50	4vd Rs. 10	51
Badhan Pile....	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	129
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,00	2,500	1,500	4vd Rs. 180	2700xd
Do. New Issue.	1,800	625	375	4vd Rs. 45	845xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	95
Bombay Flour Mill ...	1,000	500	500	32	320
Bombay Electric Supply and Traction Co. Ld. Preference	....	....	100		171xd
Ordinary...	....	....	150		110
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,700	200	200	Nil	145
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. ...	5,000	100	10	19 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co. ...	1,500	100	100	4vd Rs. 10	100
Kemp and Co...	2,000	200	178	14	205
Kurla Land-mill Land-...	....	100	100	....	....
...	500	500	200	8 20	125
...				4vd Rs. 10	130
...					51

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY. SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO GITTIES displayed in large Variety.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—Feb 17, at 1 Egerton Terrace, S W, the wife of Rowland Allen, Barrister-at-Law, Singapore, Straits Settlements, of a son.

BONHAM-CARTER—Feb 16, at The New House, Craneswater Park, Southsea, Mrs Charles Bonham Carter, of a son.

CREASE—Feb 14, at Hillside, Thetford, the wife of Comdr. T B Crease, R N, of a son.

DRIVER—Feb 14, at Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Rev Dr Driver, Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, of a son.

FERRARS—Feb 9, at Melrose, Bexhill, the wife of Vyvyan Ferrers, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

PHILLIPS—Feb 17, at Red Lodge, Craneswater Park, Southsea, the wife of Lieut and Comdr Markham Phillips, of a son.

THROCKMORTON—Feb 15, at Mere Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Major Courtenay Throckmorton, of a son.

CHATTERTON—Feb 17, at Molesmarsh, Beulah Hill, the wife of Capt F B M Chatterton, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

SAMSON—Feb 10, at Beckenham, Kent, the wife of Engineer-Lieut Campbell Samson, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRADSHAW-O'BRIEN—Feb 12, at St. Peter's, King's Sutton, Robert Bradshaw to Dorine Marjory, daughter of Major O'Beirne.

CHICHESTER—HIBBERT—Feb. 15, at St James's Church, Sussex Gardens, George Chichester, son of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart, to Hon. Mary, daughter of the late Col Hugh Hobert Hibbert, Royal Fusiliers.

DAWES—ARMYTAGE—Feb 15, at the Church of St Michael of the Belfry, York, Henry Halford Dawes to Dorothy, daughter of Lieut Col Arthur Armytage, late Royal Horse Art.

ENNOR—BOWRA—Feb 12, at All Saints Putney Common, George Washington Ennor, of Santos, Brazil, to Mabel Annabella, eldest of the late R O Bowra, commissioner of Imperial Mauritius Customs, Civil.

HUTTON—GILBERT—Feb 12, at All Saints', Hove, Sussex, Major Gilbert Montgomerie Hutton, D S O, R E, son of the late Capt F W Hutton, F R S, to Kathleen Rose, daughter of the late Alfred Brown Gilbert.

THOMAS—MAMMOND—Feb 12, at the Parish Church, Kirkcaldy, Frederick William Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Eleanor Grace, daughter of the late J Hammond.

ZOEHR—CARRUTHERS—Feb 14, at St John's Church, Notting Hill, W, Henry John Zoehr, of the India Office, to Army Jane Carruthers.

TODHUNTER—THOMPSON—Feb 12, at Southbings Church, Maidenhead Thicket, Joseph Todhunter to Edith Jessie, widow of the late Stanley Thompson superintendent Madras Police, and daughter of Col Pemberton Pigott, late Essex Regt.

DEATHS

BRINSMEAD—Feb 17, at 18 Albert Road, Regent's Park, N W John Brinsmead, founder of John Brinsmead and Sons, Ltd., aged 93.

KNOX—Feb 13, at Brighton, Sir James Knowles, K C V O, of Queen Anne's Lodge, St James's Park, aged 76.

ROBERTS—Feb 13, at 25 Lee Park, Blackheath, Harriett, wife of Major-Gen George Hoskyns Roberts.

THOMPSON—Feb 13, Capt Jocelyn Home Thomson, C B, aged 68.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water 2-11m., 2-56a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-36a.

Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat.

Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Ladies' Gymkhana, first ordinary general meeting, Malabar Hill, 7 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30 p.m.

B. L. H., Annual camp opens at Santa Cruz.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p.m. and 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m to 8 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 2-48m., 3-47a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-20a.

All India Hospital Assistants' Association. Police Hospital, Byculla.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 6h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 9.—Municipal Corporation, 4-0 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.

Tuesday, March 10.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m.; Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 4-0m., 6-9a., Low water, 10-33m.

Wednesday, March 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Mills, 49-51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. facturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun ..., 4-50m., 8-8a. Low

...ital, St. Andrew's Sun sets, 6h. ...er, 2-8m., ...sets, ...r,

Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 5 and 7 p.m. (if fine) this evening. The following is the programme :—

March ...	...	Under a Banner ... Reilly
Overture ...	...	Tancredi ... Rossini
Reminiscence of all Nations ...	...	... Rimmer
Song ...	...	... Violets ... Wells
Selection ...	...	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Caprice ...	...	Ungarischer Schlaferton Gobbi
Sketch ...	...	A Donkey Ride ... Prior

PIPE MUSIC.

March ...	The 93rd Farewell to Mooltan
March ...	Pottalloch House
Strathspey ...	The Back O'the Change House
Reel ...	Bear is the all
March ...	The Scottish Emigrants
March ...	Skye creepers or the Furtree man
Strathspey ...	Miss Duff
Reel ...	Jan Mora
March ...	St Patricks, Day
March ...	The Muckin O'Geordie's Byre
Strathspey ...	Haughs O'Cromdale
Reel ...	The Ball that was in Oban

LECTURE BY MISS PALAMKOTE.—Under the auspices of the Society for the promotion of the interests of the Parsee community, Miss Baiai L. Palamkote will deliver a lecture on the "Social Status of the Parsees and its effect on Parsee poverty," in the French Cowasji Institute to-day at 5-30 p.m. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and the lecture promises to be an interesting one. Miss Baiai being a known public writer on Parsee Society, her writings having also been very favourably noticed by Mr. B. M. Malbari, the well-known social reformer and Gujarati scholar. The lecture of Miss Baiai is open to all.

A NOTABLE HINDU WEDDING.

An interesting wedding took place on Thursday evening at Malabar Hill when the Rev. Mr. Krishnakishen Lal, B. A. Bar-at-law of Lahore was married to Miss Yamunabai, K. Kelvakar B. A., of Kolhapur. Miss Kelvakar comes from the well-known Kelvakar family of Kolhapur which has a unique record of having three sisters graduates and two undergraduates, and which has been for many years one of the foremost families on this side of the country in the matter of Hindu social reform and progress. One of the very few Hindu lady graduates of this Presidency, Miss Kelvakar, has joined hands with one of the leading men of the Punjab. The union, therefore, constitutes a very praiseworthy example in the field of social reform as a unique and an eventful inter-provincial marriage.—Dr. Krishnabai Kelvakar's Bungalow at Walkeshwar Road was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Coronation Band was in attendance. The guests began arriving at 6-30 p.m., and among others included Sir Bhalchandra and Lady Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Sardar Amrit Singh, Sardar Dharam Singh, Sardar Meher Singh Chowla, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. and Miss Rowe, Dr. and Mrs. Rao, Lala Daulut Rai, Lala Mulchand Kapur, Lala Dewanchand, Lala Prabhu Dayal, Sheth Damodar Goverdhandas, Rao Bahadur R. R. Shirgaokar, Rao Bahadur K. G. Deshpande, Prof. Bhandarkar, Mr. Motilal Premchand Roychead, Mr. K. B. Daphtary, Sheth Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Dr. and Mrs. Ranade, Dr. and Mrs. Mailanda, Dr. and Mrs. Bhajekar, Rev. and Mrs. Nikambe, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Vaidya, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Muzumdar, Mr. and Mrs. G. G Gadre, Dr. Miss Kashibai Naoroge, Mrs. and Miss Nanu Narayen Kothare, Mrs. S. Deval, Dr. V. G. Vasve, Dr. G. V. Kher, Dr. Parmanand, Rev. V. R. Shinde, Mr. Q. Bhandare, Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar, Mr. R. B. Purdeshi, Mr. Jadav Rao, Mr. S. B. Prabhavalker and others. The bride was given away by Mr. Manekial Muzumdar. The ceremony which was performed according to Nanak rites lasted for about an hour and a half, after which, Pan, Gulab, Attar and flowers were distributed. At 9 p.m. a dinner party was given by Dr. Krishnabai Kelvaker which constituted quite a representative gathering of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harkishen Lal, and after which the company dispersed at a late hour in the night.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 1,703·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other sources.	Total Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,75,000	2,50,000	5,000	4,30,000
Per mile of Railway ...	103	147	3	253
Total Traffic from 1st July of year to date ...	19,00,000	24,00,000	50,000	43,50,000
Total for 8 weeks ...	17,24,400	25,14,600	48,000	42,87,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,83,200	2,40,700	7,000	4,30,900
Per mile of Ry. Co. ...	108	141	4	253
Total to corresponding date do.	14,78,800	28,73,500	41,000	43,93,300

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 43,900
Do. to date ... ,, 3,43,300

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 7.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD

For Consent Decree.

884-03—Jamsetji H and D Parsotam Kalidas and others vs ... chordas Vandrawandas and others Edgelow G W and ...

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

817-06—Rachavaya B and N—Ganpadhya Subbaya Guru ... Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy—Setalvad M and ... Commercial Cause.

206-06—Madhavji K and C—Nemidas Gokuldas and ... Elle Bungalow Thakurdas and Co.

Long Cause.

661-07—N M Cama Nusserwanji Kotwal and ... krisy, Bolastic Mistry H M and ...

23-04—Kidgelee G W and Co—Jeejeebhoy Framjee vs ... Lalabhai Khushalchand K and ...

405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Sorabjee Framji vs Dadabhai ... Arthur H D and ...

319-05—Wadia G and Co—Ratanbai Jehangir Wadia vs ... Merwanji Dosabhai Wadia and ...

454-07—Kanga and Pestonji Pattanshaw widow vs Marianbai ... Pavri

338-01—Payne and Co—Jamnadas Mordhaj and others vs ... Ramnarayen Mordhaj and ...

231-3611-07—Thakurdas and Co—Jamnadas Mordhaj and ... Chandikapersad Bagaria and ...

303-07—Smotham B and N—Gangadhya Subbaya Guru and ... others vs Dhunjishaw Framji Nanavati and ...

824-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Jeejeebhoy Mistry and others vs ... Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and ...

926,05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Mengibhai widow vs Rustomji ... Valloo and others—Little and Co.

456,07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagoobhai vs Ramjee Yadavji ... Bhimdasee and another—Raghawaya B and N

29-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalidas Jugmohundas vs Ebrahim ... Wali Ally—Mehta and S

—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mooly the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and S

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice RAMANI)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

... and P Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rahimbai ... others—Payne and Co

... and Co—Muncherjishaw Shapurji Nanjiwala ... apurji Nanjiwala and others K D Sheroff ... Co—Khatoo bai widow and others vs ... and others—Sapatheer B and N ... Bhicaji Ramji Varekar vs Mukund ... M R Vakil

...thai Narayen and another vs ...—Duphtary P and D ... Advocate General of Bombay ...other—Ardeser F D and Co ... Nowroji Motabhoy vs

... vs Tribhawandas ... J and M ...aribhoovandas ...medally

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

A Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Shah Bibi.

When did you give your dinner to more than 200 people? ——I used to give dinners during Moharam. I gave a party on the occasion of the marriage of my son.

Was that the only occasion on which you gave a party of more than 200 people? That was the only occasion.

What was the occasion that you refer to in your answer to the interrogatories? I refer to it generally.

Mention the last occasion on which you invited more than 200 people? The last occasion was on the marriage of my son.

Any occasion before that? One year after my son had been killed. On his anniversary.

On how many occasions? I do not recollect how often.

You often received your allowance, a year in advance. How often have you received? I can't say that now.

Mention the years in which you received such allowance? I can't remember.

When is the last year in which you received such advance? I don't recollect.

Who was Aga Khan at the time? I received in the time of Hassan Ali Shah, Ali Shah and Sultan Mohamed Shah.

How often did you receive advances in the time of Hassan Ali Shah? I can't recollect.

How often did you receive your cash allowances 6 months in advance? I have received advances in the time of both Aga Khans.

Did you receive 6 months in advance in Hassan Ali's time? No.

Did you get one year in advance? No.

Then why do you say you got advances in Hasan Ali's time? I said whenever I was in need of money I used to take it.

Mention the first year that you got your cash allowance a year in advance? I do not recollect, you please refer to the Book.

Your husband's allowance of Rs. 325 was fixed and you got the benefit. Give us the particulars as to how it was fixed? I do not know particulars.

Were you present, when it was fixed? I was present.

Tell us exactly of what took place? Shah Hassan Ali called the Kamudia and directed him to pay.

Nothing more? Nothing.

Nothing more was said by any one? Nothing.

After you got children, your allowance remained the same as it was before? Yes.

Down to the time when it was stopped? Yes.

No cash allowance was given to you or your husband for your children? No.

Is it usual for purdah ladies of the family to go into the Dufter Khana? No. The servants go.

Have you ever been to the Dufter Khana? No.

When Hassan Ali died, what immovable property he had? I have not seen it.

You do not know who took possession of it? The person who succeeded him ought to take possession.

Do you know who took possession? I do not know.

Do you know the big bungalow at Mount Road? I do not know.

You know the Piroo Lane property? I have heard it belonged to Aga Jengir Shah.

You claim to be entitled to a share in Jengir Shah's property? No.

Did you explain to you Solicitors when they wrote of your claim in that property? At that time I thought I had a claim and so my Solicitors wrote.

Do you know that your Solicitors wrote claiming for you the property at Mount Road and Hamum Khana? I know.

How long ago you discovered you have no claim to those properties? About 10 or 20 days after the letter.

How did you discover that you have no claim? I came to know of it according to Muhamadan Law.

When did you hear that the Piroo Lane property belonged to Jengir Shah? I used to see that property in his possession. After him, the property came into the possession of his children.

When did you hear that? I never heard it from any one, but I used to see the property in his possession.

Have you ever seen the Hamum Khana property? No. I have nothing to do with it.

You have not seen any of these properties? I have not seen, but I know that the property was in his possession. He used to collect rents.

Did you see him collect the rents? I used to see the rents of the Piroo Lane property given to him in his house.

Who used to bring the rent? His own sepoy, Narayen.

Who told you Narayan used to collect rents? His daughter Haji Bibi.

When did she tell you? Several times.

When did she first tell you? I don't remember now.

It was after Jengir Shah's death? Yes.

Have you been living with Haji Bibi since your allowance was stopped? Whenever I like I used to go there but I lived there occasionally.

Have you got any money now? No.

Who pays your costs of the suit? I myself.

Out of nothing? That depends upon my choice. I manage anyhow.

Who maintains you? I myself.

Where do you get the money? That rests with me.

Mention the name of any Khoja women who ever made any present to you? They were fined when Hassan Shah was killed and so they were afraid.

Mention the name of any living Khoja women who have given you an offering? I do not know the names.

Either dead or alive? A woman by name Haj Bai gave me offering. She died about a month ago.

Did you mention her name before to-day? I have mentioned.

When did she give you presents last? On the 4th day of the last Mohurrum.

When did she first give you a present? When she came to Poona.

When was that? After my son was killed.

Did you send that to the Dufter Khana?—No.

What is the total amount of offerings you have received? I have not calculated.

You can't give any idea? I can't.

Can you mention the name of any male Khoja who gave you offerings before you son was killed? I do not recollect.

Any male Khoja who gave you offering after your son was killed? I can't mention the names.

All the Poona properties belong to Hassan Ali? Yes.

Have you ascertained that according to Muhamadan law you have no right to them? I claim a right to the house in which I live, but not to other properties.

You know that one of the property was given by a deed of gift to the present Aga Khan by Hassan Ali? I do not know.

Who gave you the house to live in? Shah Hassan Ali.

How long before his death? In the year in which my marriage took place. When we went to Poona, we were told to live in that house.

Was this house given to you by Hassan Ali as a present? I do not know that we were made to reside there.

You claim that house as your own property? I don't as a matter of fact the first defendant's guests have often lived there?

The first defendant put up in that house the Rajah of Mysore? Yes.

The Persian Consul was put up there as a guest of the first defendant? Yes, I have heard.

One Mr. Shaik Al Reiz and a pleader from Karachi and others also lived there? Yes. I was told about all beforehand.

When these guests came, you were requested to make room for them by the first defendant? Yes.

You used to occupy a bungalow in Love Lane, Bombay? Yes.

Did the first defendant tell you to give that house to Dr. Haffkine? Yes, I was in Poona.

Dr. Haffkine occupied it for a year or more? He did not occupy it.

Did he use it for inoculation purposes? No. It was another house.

During the time Dr. Haffkine occupied a house in the compound, you were not in Bombay? I lived in my house and he lived in Khushru Lodge.

You were not in Bombay? I was for some time in Poona and when I came to Bombay Dr. Haffkine was requested to go to another house and he went accordingly.

To the further questions put, witness said that houses where she lived did not give her any claim to a share in them, but the property would return to the heirs. She was entitled to residence in the house. Wherever she wished to reside a place should be given to her for the purpose. So also were all the other members of the family. She said she was entitled to residence because Hassan Ali had so provided and she was of opinion that all Agas should so provide. She heard that Hassan Ali's mother was used to receive offerings. She did not hear that Hassan Ali's mother had come to Bombay, nor did she hear anything of the previous suit in connection with Aga Khan. She had not heard of the Kissa of Imam Hussain; nor did she know of what is meant by Kissa. In Persian language it meant history.

She did not know anything of the Doowa that is recited in Jamat Khana, but she had heard that it was recited there. She did not ask anybody of what is in the Doowa.

Questioned as to the religious belief of the Khojas she said it was the same as the Shiahs but not like those of the Bombs. The Khojas at that time believed in the 12 Imams, but she could not say what their present religious beliefs are.

Regarding the Firman issued by Ali Shah, witness said that she had not seen such a document issued by Ali Shah when her son was alive, to the effect that Sultan Muhamad Shah was equal to himself. Nor had her Solicitors self that such a writing was produced before the Commission at Cutch.

Mr. Bhadurji then re-examined the witness.

When Rosa Khani is performed what do the successive Mullahs do? They all come and recite the misfortune.

What does the first Mullah recite? He recites the misfortunes,

What does the second Mullah recite? He recites the misfortunes but in a different way.

Other Mullahs? They recite some other points connected with the misfortune.

What is the Rosa Khani said to be completed? When the Ziareth is recited.

What is the benediction recited on the occasion of Rosa Khani? That is a general blessing on all the people of the world.

Does the second Mullah mention any thing which the first had recited? Some portion the second repeats and then he adds something himself.

You have stated your children did not get separate cash allowance. Was any such allowance ever asked for? It was never asked.

Is Cassum Shah getting any separate allowance? Yes How much? He gets Rs. 325 per mensem.

The Judge: How is it that your son is getting allowance when yours is stopped.

The witness:—Because my son did not say anything about the murder. I have said about that matter and my allowance was cut off.

Who paid for the education of your children? Sultan Mohamad Shah.

Before the daughters of Mustafa Khan were married, was any separate allowance asked for? Nobody asked.

Do you know of any instance in which members who have grown up and married have ever been refused separate allowances when asked? Such an instance has never taken place.

You were asked with regard to the confession made by Jiva? Yes.

Have you ever heard of such allegations before the murder? No.

Did you ever hear such allegations made before the confession?—Never.

Do you remember any other portions of the confessions made by Jiwa Jumma? Yes.

What else did he say in his confession? The confession he made was in the Police Court.

Mr. Inverarity: Were you present? No.

At the time were receiving wires from Aga Khan in connection with the murder of your son, had you any conversation with Akbar Shah? No.

You have stated that your son Hassum Shah was the rightful Aga Khan and that you are now the Aga Khan? I said yesterday that as my son's life was aimed at, I was afraid and so I said I was the Aga Khan.

In the telegram which you received from Aga Khan was the name of Mr. Moos mentioned? The telegram was to the effect "My Solicitors."

Was the name of Mr Moos mentioned in the telegram? Yes, the name of Mr. Moos was mentioned.

Do you know of any member of the family claiming to reside in different places every month of the year? No, unless he is mad.

When you talk of Nemas you mean the prayer in the Koran; you mean that was the only prayer you know? That is the only prayer.

Did you ever know until to-day that Ali Shah had issued a Firman to the Khojas in Kutch and Kathiawar saying that Sultan Muhamad Shah was equal to him? No. I have not heard.

To the further questions put, the witness said that the mother of Aga Khan offered her Rs. 2,000 in connection with the expenses for the marriage of her son and that she did not take that amount.

Why did you not take the sum of two thousand rupees? I said my son's marriage ceremonies ought to be performed like that of his father. It must be performed on the same scale as that of his father.

What was the total cost of your son's marriage? The expenses were defrayed by the Khojas.

Do you know how much the Khojas spent? I do not know.

The witness was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Did you ever hear if any member of the family asked for an allowance? No.

Your son Hassum was never married? No.

The only son you got married was Cassum? Yes.

You said in cross-examination that on the occasions you invited more than 200 people was in connection with your son's marriage. Is that true? True.

To the further questions put the witness said that she did not know the names of the Khojas who had brought light, musicians, etc., in connection with her son's wedding. Aga Khan gave a dinner for two nights, but she could not say how much was spent on the occasion. Her son, through the influence of Aga Khan, was appointed A. D. C. to General Alderson.

The next witness examined was Kuchuk Shah, son of Jalal Shah and grandson of the First Aga Khan.

Where are you living at present? In Love Lane, Mazagon; in Shah Hassan Ali's own house; in the house where he was staying before.

Since when you have been living there? Since I was born.

Did you ever go to Poona? Yes.

Where do you stay in Poona? In the same house as Hassan Ali lived in.

What allowance you used to get in the time of Ali Shah? In the time of Hassan Ali Shah I got no allowance. I got a house kept for me, my mother got allowance.

When did you first get allowance? After my marriage.

What allowance did you get then? Rs. 300 per month.

Before your marriage you were living with your mother? Yes.

How were you maintained? They used to pay to my mother Rs, 100 for my maintenance.

Do you know who fixed this amount? My grandfather and uncles.

Who fixed your allowance of Rs. 300? Aga Jaugir Shah, Akbar Shah and Lady Ali Shah.

Who defrayed the expenses of your marriage? Shah Hassan Ali's family.

After your marriage were you allowed horses? I had always six horses since I was a boy of 14 years old.

Any carriages? I had about 2 or 3 carriages.

Besides horses and carriages, had you any other comforts?—Yes, servants, allowances, food and every comfort I had.

Is there any limit to these? It depends on the position.

After you married, were these allowances given to you? I asked for them and it was arranged accordingly.

Was the 100 rupees given to your mother unasked? So far as I know it was given by Shah Hassan Ali without asking.

Do you know that Moochil Shah got any separate allowance? I do not know, but I knew that he was given all that he wanted.

What do you claim in this suit? I claim for my maintenance, pocket money, food, residence in Poona and Bombay, horse allowance, etc.

In virtue of what right do you claim? As a member of Shah Hassan Ali's family, our ancestors have been Moorsheds and always lived together.

To the further questions, witness said that all members of the family lived together and were entitled to these allowances. This was the custom of the family since Hassan Ali came to India. He had heard of this custom from his uncles.

It is true that these allowances were given as a bounty or charity and not as a matter of right? It is not true.

Continuing witness said, in answer to the questions put that the allowance made on marriage were intended for both the husband and the wife. A female member who is grown up and unmarried, is also entitled to an allowance, were she to ask for it. When parents die, the children are given to the nearest relation and everything is paid for their expenses. There were no instances of any member of the family being refused an allowance which was once asked for. Prior to 1898, there were no instances in which marriage or funeral expenses were refused. Witness said that after the death of Hassan Ali, Ali Shah had also purchased property the rents of which were utilised for the expenses of the family. After the death of Ali Shah, Sultan Mohamad Shah had purchased property and the rents thereof were similary used. It was the custom of the Khojas to make payments direct to the Aga and sometimes through the Jamatkhana. Beside the Aga, other members of the family also used to get offerings on marriage and death occasion. Witness explained also the customary payments during Tulsafra, which was an offering of fruits and sweatmeats to the Jamatkhana. Regarding the direct payment made, witness said they consisted of Dustbusi, (placing the money and kissing the hand) Mehmani (giving feasts) Abeshafa (mixing the dust of Kerbella with water for drink) and gave instances of the function at which he was present. At Sialkote he was present at a Mehmani in company with Sultan Mahomad Shah. Two thrones were placed in the Jamat, the Khojas assembled kissed their hands and placed money before them. The money was kept in two separate saucers for the witness and Sultan Mahomad Shah Questioned as to the amount contained therein, witness said he had heard from Mukki Amir Chand that each saucer contained Rs. 500. The money was taken by this Mukki and sent to the family Daftarkhana in Bombay. There were about 300 people present on the occasion, all of them kissed the hands of the witness and Sultan Mahomad Shah. After this they garlanded both. The Aga gave blessing to these people and thanked them. Witness also said the same expression of thanks. Of those present, the males first kissed their hands and then the females. He was asked to take a throne because he was a member of Shah Hassan Ali's family. The Khojas did these things because they thought they would get "Savab" salvation or religious merit.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

The private consultation in the Parsi Punchayet case—the suit of Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and the other Trustees of the Bomboy Parsi Punchayet Funds—which commenced after luncheon time on Thursday, was continued in Chambers before the Hon. Mr. Jusice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday, when the suggestions conveyed by the Court the other day were further considered. Mr. Lowndes, for the plaintiffs, had intimated that his clients had accepted the suggestions, subject to certain modifications. For the defendants, however, it was urged that they felt they could not bind the community either as to the conversions or the nominations to vacancies. Eventually it was decided to postpone the case till Monday the 16th inst., in order to enable the Trustees to call a meeting of the Parsi community and ascertain their views on the suggestions prepared by their Lordships for a settlement of the suit.

The case was accordingly adjourned to Monday the 16th inst.

POLICE COURT.

SMOKE NUISANCE PROSECUTION.

In the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas and Mr. Jamnadas Gokuldas, agents of the Madhavji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Foras Road, and Mr. Bahadurji, the Engineer of the mill, appeared to answer a charge of contravening the provisions of Sec. 391 of the Municipal Act, and causing the smoke nuisance. The charge was preferred by Dr. Sorab B. Hormasji, Assistant to the Municipal Health Officer. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared to conduct the case for the Municipality. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for defendants. On the application for the counsel for the defence, the cases against the agents, and their engineers, were taken separately for trial. Mr. Crawford read correspondence that had passed between Dr. Sorab and the agents, which showed that causes of complaints arose in April and December last. Notwithstanding these, and the manager's assurance about adopting all precautionary measures, it was found from observations taken in December and January, that the nuisance had not abated. Considerable extensions made by the agents to to the mill and in the machinery, without making the corresponding increase in boiler capacity; this constituted the main cause of the nuisance. The result was an excessive consumption of coal per square foot of fire-grate surface. If that was not the cause, then there must have been gross negligence in firing.

Mr. B. H. Hewett, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, and Dr. Sorab, and Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, were examined in support of the case.

Mr. A. L. Whittle, M. I. M. E., Lloyd's Surveyor, was examined for the defence.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE RIOTS CASE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the Mazagon Police Court, the case was heard in which Superintendent Sanderson of the "B" Police Division, charged Wazir Mahomed and seven other Sunni Mahomedans with rioting at Bhendi Bazar, and other charges, on the 13th February. Mr. Oliviera, Mr. DeLima, Mr. Asbury, and Mr. Boyce, Pleaders, defended the accused.

Inspector Stenson said that the day was the day for the immerson of the taboots, in relation to the Mussalmans' festival of the Mohurrum. There was a disturbance in consequence of a friction between Mussalman sects of the Shiahs and the Sunnis: this was in witness's section. Shops were looted and set fire to: officers of the Police assaulted. Ordered to disperse, the mob refused to: the Police were obliged to use force to make them disperse. Accused were arrested on information received.

After some further evidence was recorded the hearing was adjourned.

KONDRUSKI SENT TO MADRAS.

Kondruski, the Russian railway thief, who was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody, left Bombay for Madras under a police escort consisting of Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department and a Sub-Inspector, to answer a charge of robbing Count Walther of the Orient Travelling Club of Leipzig while travelling between Madras and Guntakal on the 31st January last.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilfne sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.

Mrs. Naraindas Govind, nee Emily Harford frowned thoughtfully, as from the open verandah she gazed abstractly at the retreating figure of her husband. On reaching a bend of the road, he turned, enveloped in a cloud of dust, and waved a final adieu to the white form he could dimly distinguish silhoutted in the quivering glare of a merciless Indian midday sun.

Mrs. Govind returned the farewell with a quick flutter of her handkerchief; then sighing, she turned her back upon the dreary outlook of parched shrubs and the dust laden foliage of mango trees which bordered the narrow gray road, seeking the relief of a comfortable cane chair in the cool and darkened interior of the bungalow.

Emily was not a pretty woman. Her former strenuous life had left unkind marks upon a face and figure of unredeeming plainness and angularity: while a certain bitterness of spirit, a silent, though constant, protest as it were, against an unrelenting fate seemed to permeate her whole being, marring a nature which, in more congenial surroundings, would undoubtedly have developed latent attractions great enough to counteract the disadvantage of an unprepossessing appearance. But fickle Fortune had resolutely turned her fair face against the poor lady, who had known and battled with the harsh world from earliest childhood. She was no longer in her first youth and had grown hopeless and weary with the constant struggle, when chance threw Naraindas in her path. He was a lonely home-sick law student in London when they first met, and was apprenticed to a firm of solicitors where Emily worked as typewriter during the temporary absence of the "fascinating little fairy" who usually presided at the instrument.

Narain had suddenly been taken ill at the office one day and Emily Harford had nursed him assiduously through the long illness that followed.

During a tedious convalescence he had managed to elicit from Miss Harford the story of her hard life, and she succeeded in rousing all the warm sympathy of his oriental temperament, drawing him into closer fellow feeling with her through a sense of compassion and gratitude.

When he had recovered completely and they were about to part, a wave of desolution swept overwhelmingly over both. Emily broke down unreservedly at the prospect of once more facing the world and resuming her former strife for existence; so when Narain, under a vague, mistaken impression that he was "playing the game" according to the rules of the country, combined with a sort of undefined spirit of modernism, impulsively offered her his hand in marriage, the poor tired women clung to it with the desperation of one who is drowning.

Shortly after the wedding Narain finished his term with the big London firm of solicitors, and Mr. and Mrs. Govind sailed for India.

Mrs. Govind knew nothing of her future home. To her, it seemed a land of infinite possibilities. She hoped to find there the happiness which all her life had so persistently eluded her grasp, and for the present she was satisfied, having steered her battered barque into "porte after stormie seas."

Several years passed in their Indian home in quiet contentment.

Narain proved an indulgent husband, easy-going and kind hearted, and Emily placidly accepted the position she was allotted in the tiny world of Bhartipore, a position that a younger or prettier woman might well have resented, for the natives of that district looked askance upon Naraindas and the stranger he had married, while European society tacitly refused to admit into their circle, the wife of a Hindu-Christian though she was, and their countrywoman.

But of late a vague unrest had seized Emily, an ever-present mental inquietude obsessed her, and she passionately longed for the one being she adored with all a good mother's ambitious devotion, the social status that had been denied her, and which for herself she had ignored with whole-hearted contempt.

On her little daughter she lavished the whole wealth of a deep mine of affection which hitherto had found no outlet. It was a love that glorified and transfigured, an emotion far beyond any ordinary maternal sentiment, and at first Emily believed that supreme happiness was within her grasp. But doubts and fears now had begun to assail her, tempering the exultation that had previously exalted her above all practical thought of the future.

The child was pretty enough to amply fulfil the most ambitious mother's expectations, for she had inherited her father's regular, delicate features, while Emily's all too vivid colouring was, in her daughter, softened to rich and glowing, though subdued, tones. Narsindas scarcely looked upon the frail ethereal little creature as his own child. She seemed to belong to a world in which he had no part, and the intense sympathy that connected mother and child served to create a barrier between the husband and wife. Narain ardently desired an heir, and he felt all the true Hindu's superstitious anxiety for the future, at the lack of a male descendant. As time advanced the barrier grew unsurmountable, whereas there had existed hitherto, nothing worse than a good natured indifference. Narain's kind heart forbade him to put up into immediate execution the idea he had of adopting as his own son a child of his people—an expedient which would inevitably have been resorted to had his wife shared his creed. He had, indeed, suggested this plan to Emily, but her emphatically expressed genuine horror of the proposal, caused Narain to resign it for the moment, with a barely concealed pang of regret.

Little Dorothy's life was a lonely enough one for a child of six. She had never known playmate or friend and her mother had always been her sole companion. At first Emily had made advances to the little English children they met in the public gardens, bitterly swallowing her pride in the act, for the sake of the child, and the little ones had readily responded to her winning manners until sharply recalled by nurse or mother, who, in order to train their innocent minds to the desired state of snobbism, strictly impressed upon them "never to play again with that native child."

Dorothy was just beginning to understand there was some difference between herself and the little children whose games she watched with wistful envious eyes, longing to join in the noisy gaiety from which she seemed inexplicably debarred—a veritable "disconsolate Peri."

She plied Emily with eager questions, and each puzzled query was as a dagger thrust in the poor mother's overburdened heart.

One evening a sudden fit of gloomy foreboding oppressed Emily, and leaving little Dorothy comfortably settled in bed, she strolled up the dusty road alone. The moon shone brightly through the leaves of the bordering trees, and the gray road gleamed like a broad silver ribbon, the brightness of which was relieved by the delicate tracery of shadow cast by the foliage. The air was stifling and Emily longed for the cool green lanes of her childhood. A thought struck her, filling her with momentary joy. Why should she not leave India and make her home with the child in England? There at least she would be untrammelled by the invidiousness of her marriage. There, Dorothy would find her level, unimpeded by class or caste distinction. There, indeed, she would be accepted simply as a Christian child among others of her own faith instead of being the cruel anomaly she was at present.

Emily's spirit rose at the prospect and throwing off her dejection, she turned homewards cheerfully planning her future life.

She wondered how Narain would receive her idea. He would give her an ample allowance undoubtedly, and she and Dorothy would live unostentatiously in some quiet suburb.

But Narain would be alone and he had always disliked being left to himself. Perhaps—nay surely—he would take the opportunity of her absence to adopt a Hindu boy, and she, the devoted mother, would by her own act deprive her child of its inheritance.

No, the step was impossible. Anything rather than that her child should struggle in poverty as she had done—should experience the vicissitudes of a life such as she had led.

Emily's hopes fell to the ground at the thought, and she neared home torn with doubts.

As she turned the bend of the road an unnatural flickering light, shining redly on the mango trees, caught her absorbed attention, and looking apprehensively in the direction of the house she perceived bright flames issuing from the building. Emily's heart gave a fierce leap, and for one fleeting second she stood stunned. Then in an agony of apprehension she raced up the lane and dashed into the burning house. Straight towards the nursery she flew only to observe to her great horror and dismay through the vibrating transparency of the roaring flames, that the terrified child was shut in the room with no chance of escape except through the window. Love and fear lent the frenzied mother supernatural power and with the courage born of sheer despair she fought her way frantically through the leaping flames, and totally unconscious of the pain of her scorched body she gathered up the horror-stricken little Dorothy in her arms. With a sigh of relief she staggered blindly to the widow, her frail burden strained to her breast, and noticed for the first time a crowd of men gathered outside, endeavouring to hook on the fire-escape ladder to the casement. A cry of thanksgiving rose to her lips; but was smothered at birth, as with a terrible crash the roof fell in burying mother and child locked in each others arms, under a mass of blazing debris.

* * * * * *

The second Mrs. Naraindass Govind, a dark-eyed Hindu girl, ably fills her role as a "Mother of Sons," to the intense—and yearly increasing—satisfaction of her lord and master.

"MONA."

SOUTH AFRICA BRITISH INDIAN COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have the honor to hand you a copy of a communication I was directed to address to the Colonial Secretary in reply to his letter of the 3rd of January which His Majesty's Government saw fit to publish in a Blue Book, C. D. 3887.—I am, &c.,

L. W. RITCH.

28, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminister, S. W. January 31st, 1908.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall, S. W.

Sir,—with reference to your letter of the 3rd inst., in reply to my communication of the 27th ultimo, I am desired by my Committee to explain that they had not hitherto considered it necessary to trouble you with a reply thereto, firstly, from a desire not to burden you with avoidable correspondence and secondly, because they were, and are, anxious to confine the correspondence between us as closely as possible to the main points in issue.

As, however, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has done my Committee the honor to include this communication and your reply thereto, in the recently published Blue Book, (C.D.3887) my Committee think it right to explain that all that it was intended to convey to the Secretary of State, was that the sanction of His Majesty's Government to the Immigrants Restriction Act had apparently left the Transvaal Authorities free to put into effect the extreme penalty provided by the Law and that the Transvaal Government were proceeding to avail themselves thereof with unusual promptitude and vigor.

The contention thus put forward would, my Committee respectfully submit, appear to be not a little strengthened by the following reputed utterances of General Smuts, the Transvaal Colonial Secretary, in a speech delivered as recently as the 4th inst.:—

"The question was what could they do with those who had not registered (voice,—'throw them out.') Someone said 'throw them out.' Well, this was a great and grave question. In fact, it was one of the most difficult questions with which South Africa had been confronted. The old Republic had tried to get over the difficulty, and had had to give way because of the intervention of the Imperial Government who had said, 'these people are our subjects, and we cannot allow you to deal with them,' so the old Republic found that it was not strong enough to deal with the question and that was the same support upon which Mr. Gandhi and others had relied on this occasion. To-day, the Transvaal is a British Colony, and they had a strong Government to contend with the difficulty. Although people made mistakes and they had made mistakes, he had already explained that upon all points they had the British Government with them. (Hear hear.) They had passed the Registration Law; the British Government approved of it. But that law had not made provision by which they could put people out of the country. They had thought that the day would come when they would have to contend with the Asiatic question, and so they must be able to put people out of the country. Then the Imigration Restriction Act was passed. That law allowed the Government to place Asiatics and others over the border. That law too had been approved of by the Imperial Government (Applause). So they now saw that the position of the present Government was infinitely stronger than was the position of the old Republic. They had the British Government with them so far, but how long the Home Government would stand by them, the future would show them. Still, the Imperial Government was with them now, and with the use of intelligence, and prudence he saw no reason why the Home Government should not continue to assist the Transvaal." (Applause).

(Reported in the Transvaal Weekly of 6th January 1908).

My Committee would, of course, not presume to call into question the anxiety of Lord Elgin to support the interests of our Indian fellow subjects as far as he can properly do so.

My Committee had read Clause 6, of the Immigrants Restriction Act:—

"Any person who:—(a) is convected after the date of the taking effect of this Act of a contravention of section 3, 13 or 21 of the Immorality Ordinance 1903, or any amendment of such sections; or (b) is deemed by the Minister on reasonable grounds to be dangerous to the peace, order and good government of this Colony if he remain therein; or (c) having been ordered under any law to leave this Colony, fails to comply with the terms of such order may be arrested and removed from this Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister, and pending removal may be detained in such custody as may be described in regulation; provided that no such person as is in paragraph (b) hereof described shall be removed from this Colony except on the order of the Governor: provided further that every such person arrested shall be discharged from custody unless an order be made by the Governor for his removal from this Colony within ten days after the date of his arrest.—

to confer upon the Governor of the Colony discretionary power in the matter of deportation. In view, however, of Lord Elgin's explanation, my Committee observe that the construction placed by them upon the words, is erroneous.

In regard to the appeal made by the Secretary of of State to my Committee to use its influence to "pacify and not "embroil the passions engendered by the controversy", I am directed to assure his Lordship that the exertions of my Committee have all along been directed to that end and that it is no small measure due to the confidence inspired both in South Africa and in India by their representation and by the faith cherished by the respective Committees in the ultimate success of their appeals to His Majesty's Government, that the attitude in both quarters has been marked by so much moderation and an absence of excesses both in speech and action, which the severe conduct of the Transvaal Government and notably Mr. Smuts' speeches might have precipitated.

I have, &c.

L. F. RITCH.
Secretary.

AN EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE.

The Earl of Meath has addressed the following message to the boys and girls of the British Empire:—

May you realise more and more fully as you grow older your great indebtedness to the British Empire—a majestic community of free nations, freely governing themselves, owing its being to vast sacrifice, enterprise, and valour on the part of your fathers and predecessors, bound together by one King, one Flag, and one Navy, comprising more than a fifth part of the human race, and occupying more than a fifth part of the earth's surface—a federation the like of which the world has never known before.

May you bear in mind that of the allied peoples of this Empire, each one looks to the others for practical sympathy, protection, and co-operation, and that not only the State to which you belong, but also the Empire itself, looks to you to be ready in time of need to think, to labour, and to bear hardships in its behalf. May you excel in the practice of Faith, Courage, Duty, Self-discipline, Fair-dealing, even Justice, good Citizenship, Loyalty, Patriotism, and Sympathy, and thus by your individual action, aid in elevating the British Character, strengthening the British Empire, and consolidating the British Race.

THE "Times of Ceylon," discussing the reference made to Indian labourers by Sir Henry McCallum at the Badulla breakfast on the 25th instant, says:—"It will be evident that as the Madras Government are rightly concerned in the conditions of our immigrant Tamils, Ceylon can at any moment be called upon to explain, or rather to rectify, the lamentable condition of indebtedness into which the estate labour has drifted. No statesman, however, is going to fold his hands and await so uncomfortable a demand. The subject of this indebtedness and its prevention is to come before the Labour Commission, and steps to limit it are bound to follow—we trust on our own volition. Sir Henry McCallum has taken a bold step, to attempt to prevent a worse state of things developing meanwhile; and though his onslaught will be criticised and may accomplish little, we admire him for his pluck in getting off the track."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW AND MOTOR GYMKHANA.

The following are the awards for the Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana as decided by the Committee:—

DAY SESSION.

Tortoise Race.—1st Class: First Prize, Mathuradas Goculdas 40 h. p. Fiat. 2nd Class: First Prize, Mulraj Khatau 10-12 h. p. Coventry-Humber.

Bending Race.—1st Class: First Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 40 h. p Fiat. 2nd Class: First Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 10 h p Siddley.

Passenger Race.—1st Prize, Mathurdas Goculdas 40 h. p. Fiat. 2nd Prize, Capt Leather 18 h. p. Siddley.

Adam and Eve Race.—1st Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 40 h. p. Fiat. 2nd Prize, Capt Leather 18 h p Siddley.

Appearance Competition (for Trades Class I)—1st Prize, K. & S. Motor Co 10 h p Siddley.

Musical Cars.—1st Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 10 h p Siddley (gentleman as passenger). 2nd Prize, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy 14-16 h p Fiat (Lady as passenger.)

Victoria Cross Race.—1st Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 40 h p Fiat.

Crawling Race—1st Class: 1st Prize, F J Norbury 16-20 h p Stella. 2nd Class: 1st Prize, Mulraj Khatau 10-12 h p De Dion.

Hair-Pin Corner Stakes.—1st Prize, Naranji Dwarkadas 35 h p Brasier. 2nd Prize, Dwarkadas Dharamsey 6 h p De Dion.

Appearance Competition (Private Owner Class II)—1st Prize, Dwarkadas Dharamsey 10-12 h p De Dion, fitted with Landaulette body made in Bombay by the Fort Coach Factory.

Glass of Water Race.—1st Prize, Mohomed Haji Saboo 10 h p Siddley. 2nd Prize, Mathuradas Goculdas 8 h p De Dion.

Starting and Stopping Race.—1st Class: 1st Prize Mathuradas Goculdas 40 h p Fiat. 2nd Class: 1st Prize, Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy 12-15 h p Horbick.

The Academy Stakes.—1st Prize, Gulam Husein Ladhabhoy 16-20 h p Sunbeam. 2nd Prize, Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy 12-15 h p Horbick.

Motor House.—1st Class: 1st Prize, Hormusji Sorabji and Sons 15 h p Mass. 2nd Class: 1st Prize, Mohomedbhoy Datoobhoy 12-15 h p Horbick.

Appearance Competition (for Trades Class III)—1st Prize, K and S. Motor Co 18 h p. Siddley

Appearance Competition (for Private Owners' Class III).—1st Prize, F J Norbury 16-20 h p Stella.

Police Trap Race.—1st Class: 1st Prize, Gulam Husein Ladhabhoy 16-20 h p Sunbeam. 2nd Class: 1st Prize, Naranji Dwarkadas 10-12 h p Richard Brasier.

Bomb Race.—1st Prize, Mathuradas Goculdas 8 h p De Dion. 2nd Prize, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy 14-16 h p Fiat.

Potato Race.—1st Prize, Naranji Dwarkadas 10-12 h p Richard Brasier. 2nd Prize, F J Norbury 16-20 h p Stella.

Appearance Competition (Private Owners' Class IV).—1st Prize, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy 14-16 h p Fiat.

Lap Race.—1st Prize, Mathuradas Goculdas 75 h p Fiat.

Cherry Biting Race.—1st Prize, Gulam Husein Currimbhoy 14-16 h p Fiat.

Nightingale Competition.—1st Prize, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy 14-16 h p Fiat.

Appearance Competition (for Trades Class V)—1st Prize, Norbury's (Bombay) Ltd. 40-50 h p Rolls

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

TOURNAMENTS AND JOUSTS.

THE recent revival of military tournaments should provoke an interest in this splendid institution of the chivalrous past, which for many centuries filled such an important place in the life of every European community. The tournament or tourney was an integral part of that system of chivalry which may not untruly be termed the offspring of feudalism. With the growth of the feudal system there was developed an organized body of rules appropriate to the knightly order and from the four main principles of valour, loyalty, courtesy, and munificence there was deduced a regular code of behaviour applicable to both peace and war. A certain group of accomplishments was absolutely incumbent in a knight, not least of them being those which were acquired by practice in the tourney and the joust, namely, great bodily strength and endurance, skill in wielding the lance and sword, and perfect horsemanship. The tournament then must have arisen rather as a fit and reasonable training for real warfare, as practised in the middle ages, than as a mere form of amusement. It was brought to perfection in France, and only gradually introduced into England, where it was forbidden by law as late as the reign of Henry II. The legendary nature of those stories which have accumulated around King Arthur and his Court, stories which really depict the tournaments of a later age, is thus emphatically demonstrated. The tournament or tourney must be carefully distinguished from the just or joust, although the tournament from its being the more esteemed of the two, was sometimes held to include the other. In a tournament a great number of combatants on horseback were engaged at once, "promiscuously encountering each other, while the joust was a separate trial of skill, when only one man was opposed to another." In both cases the lances were blunted and the sword pointless, the object being to unhorse your opponent by the force of the blows you dealt him. At first tournaments took place in an open field and great danger was apprehended from them, which explains the efforts of royal as well as ecclesiastical decrees to put them down. Richard I., however, who made tournaments legal in England, limited their occurrence by appointing five special places in the kingdom where alone they could be held, and by subjecting all combatants to a regular tax. About the same time it became usual to confine the performance within an arena entitled the 'lists,' and to stretch a barrier—at least in all single combats—across the ground, so that the combatants could not come together except with their lances, a provision, which, while it diminished danger, necessitated a more skilful horsemanship and fence. From the thirteenth century until the end of the fifteenth, tournaments and jousts remained in the highest esteem amongst the lords and ladies of the realm. They were held on many regular and some special occasions; for instance, the coronation of a king, the marriage of a king's daughter, or the presence of a royal visitor, were fitting opportunities for the display of martial prowess.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold will occur to any one who is conversant with the days of bluff King Hal. The splendid pageantry there displayed only differed in degree from the usual magnificence of tournaments. It must be remembered that tournaments and jousts were the privilege of the nobility alone. Both were prohibited to any below the rank of an esquire, and when the citizens of London wished to practise warlike arts, they were compelled to be content with mimic tournaments under their own auspices; they could gain no entry into the arena of knights and barons. The rigid class distinctions of mediævalism were one of the evils of chivalry, and it was not until the decay of feudalism that the middle class was able to grow to its proper estate in the nation's life. But the result of this exclusiveness in respect of tournaments was that on such festive occasions there was no note of sordidness to detract from the pomp and splendour of the performance. The lists were gaily decorated; the combatants mounted on magnificently caparisoned war-steeds, themselves encased in brilliant armour with crest on helm and shield, appeared to the sound of the trumpet, each followed by a retinue of pages and esquires; the spectators were the noblest and the fairest of the land, clothed in their richest and costliest garments, and the gaily bedecked heralds and kings-at-arms completed the harmony of colour. One must turn to the pages of Sir Walter Scott to realise the full glory of a tournament. No pageant of modern times can compare with it in splendid pomp and wealth of colour, unless it be a coronation procession or a state opening of Parliament by the King. The cult of the fair sex—honour and devotion to ladies—which was an essential part of chivalry, was emphatically proclaimed at tournaments, where the ladies were the judges-in-chief in all matters of dispute: usually also the fairest was chosen to preside as Queen of Beauty. It will be remembered that knights were in the habit of carrying the badge of some fair one, whose behests were his commands, and whose claims he upheld against all challengers. While love may have incited many a knight to valorous emprize, too often the spirit of idle, boasting in this connection led to dangerous encounter; for the superiority of his lady's beauty asseverated by each true knight was rarely allowed to pass unchallenged. Admittedly also this custom of undertaking the championship of some fair lady—frequently the wife of another—resulted in, perhaps to some extent it was a symptom of, that laxity of morals which was one of the greatest reproaches of the age of chivalry. Perhaps the safest course was to follow the example of Sir Lancelot and refuse to bear the badge of any woman. But most, like that peerless knight himself, must have found such a course impracticable.

Many efforts were made to encourage and reward the acquirement of knightly skill. The first object was often attained by the foundation of 'round tables,' the second by the creation of orders, such as the Garter in England (1349), the Golden Fleece in the Empire (it originated in Burgundy, 1429), and the Thistle in Scotland (1540). Round tables were institutions for the encouragement of military pastimes, fraternities or schools of knights established by some king or nobleman. The knights, generally limited in number, were maintained at the expense of the founder, and feasted at a large circular table, at which every place was equally honourable. Thus the round table was not a fictitious institution after all, and its existence in the middle ages will easily account for the web of romance which has credited King Arthur with such an establishment. The invention of gunpowder dealt the first and greatest blow at chivalry, and with the birth of modern history the kernel of feudalism decayed, knightly pastimes hence undergoing an extensive change. The growing importance of infantry and the substitution of a mechanical fire-arm for personal strength in battle necessarily changed the knightly ideal, so that during the seventeenth century it became more important for the mind of a nobleman to be cultivated than for his body to be muscular. Tournaments, of course, came to an end, and sports other than military took their place. Before bringing this article to an end we should like to make brief mention of two other mediæval accomplishments which were closely associated with tournaments and jousts. We allude to tilting, at the ring, and at the quintain, by which a knight learned to wield his lance and keep his seat on horseback in the shock of an encounter. The quintain was a device of great antiquity, and of various forms. Originally it was nothing but a post or tree trunk, but there was gradually evolved the wooden image of a human figure, bearing shield and sword, and so fixed as to revolve upon a pivot. The combatant thrust at it as if dealing with a real adversary, and should he not plant his blows neatly in certain conventional places, the figures turned and dealt him a nasty blow upon the back. A more simple device was the erection of a bar with revolving cross-piece, this piece having a shield on one arm, a sand bag on the other, the object being to strike the shield so as to avoid receiving a blow from the sand-bag. Such a diversion was often resorted by Londoners, who usually practised it on foot. At other times they erected a quintain in the water, and tilted at it by means of boats, the striker standing upright with lance in hand, and being frequently immersed in Father Thames. A fourteenth century engraving presents another variety of the sport, viz., a living quintain—a knight fully armed and seated, awaiting an antagonist, whose blows it was his business to parry, acting strictly on the defensive. Tilting or running at the ring was probably itself an offshoot of the quintain. A ring with springs was inserted in a sheath dependent from a bar, which could be raised or lowered by means of circular holes in the side post, and the object was to ride at full speed, thrust the point of the lance through the ring, and by the force of the stroke withdraw it from the sheath, without slackening pace or being unhorsed. Clearly it was an exercise demanding consummate skill, and worthy the attention of any knight. Yet it was not of necessity a military art, and the simple idea of which the tilting here described was the full development, must have been known to people of all countries and in every age.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

ONE of the most striking features of recent progress in large public companies was recorded at the annual meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal. The Canal was opened in 1894 and it has had a hard fight, but Mr. Bythell, the Chairman, though inclined to take the least optimistic view, a profit from past experience, sees brighter visions for the future. At the previous general meeting he expressed a hope that an increased trade would allow of the payment of £160,000 interest on the five million loan and this was done despite increased charges of coal and labour. The result of this has been that no issue of preference shares to the Manchester Corporation, in lieu of arrears of interest, has been necessary. This is distinctly a brighter prospect for the shareholders. By no means too optimistic, Mr. Bythell said he did not think there was any need for pessimism. If they had a quiet year, one might be sure that there would be a reaction shortly afterwards, and the port would increase its traffic and its revenue. Mention was made of what was described as a "specious form of attack" on the Manchester Ship Canal. Efforts were being made to reduce the traffic on the Ship Canal by holding out baits to importers and exporters in the hope that it would lead to shipowners, owing to a decline of cargo, taking their ships off the Canal. Some traders might feel inclined to accept these offers. But the temptation was really insidious. A little reflection would show the importer or exporter that if he closed with those offers he was really falling into a trap. What was the object of this all round liberality, he asked. "The object was to make it difficult for their steamers loading for or at Manchester to obtain cargo, with the idea that shipowners might become discouraged at the lack of support and withdraw their Manchester service. If the object were attained, what would happen? Was it to be for a moment supposed that the through rates by way of other ports to interior towns would be maintained on the basis which would give away a very considerable portion of their freight? They knew very well that those rates would not be maintained, and the shipowners would be inclined to chuckle over their victory over the Lancashire man, who generally had a good reputation for being particularly cute in these matters."

A sound business move was made by the Directors in sending their General Traffic Manager to the Atlanta Cotton Conference and they followed it up by inviting the English delegates to visit the docks to see the method of working cargo. The aim is, of course, to obtain the co-operation of the Manchester Cotton Association in transferring the spot market from Liverpool to Manchester and though much must necessarily stand in the way of such a move, not the least being the natural objection of Liverpool brokers to transfer themselves to Manchester, the Association seems to be inclined to promote the scheme seriously. Another point which shows that the future prospects of the Canal are more assured is the keenness shown to acquire sites on its banks for the erection of works which must bring more trade to the Canal. That more trade is expected is shown by the construction of a new dock. In past years the Canal has been looked at somewhat askance, but it is now beginning to justify itself and with co-operative help from Manchester merchants its future should be assured.

WAR BALLOONS.

THERE is very keen rivalry between the two schools of aerial navigation and the state of affairs was put forward very clearly, if in a somewhat biassed form, by M. August Gaudron at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. M. Gaudron is an aeronaut of twenty-eight years' experience and the advent of the heavier-than-air machine has only tended to strengthen his affection for balloons. One remarkable statement he made: "there is nothing more to invent;" and it seems to be borne out by the fact that there is not a single patent employed in the three most successful airships, the "Santos Dumont," the "Lebaudy" and the "Deutsch. This applies forcibly to "La Patrie," the French airship which was blown away. When it touched Ireland there was a chivalrous suggestion that the public should be kept away from it, but the French Government declared that they did not mind anyone seeing it. No one would learn the secret from it, they said, because the secret lay in the result of practical work done with it, their knowledge of how to use it. M. Gaudron drew a picture of the use which could be made of war balloons, which almost equals the visions of Jules Verne and George Griffiths. Of course, he says, the capacity to carry and discharge explosives is strictly limited. "As you lessen the amount of weight carried by the balloon you cannot take in fresh ballast while in the air, any more than you can renew your supply of gas. Yet even with these limitations the dirigible balloon is a war instrument of great potentiality. It is no easy matter to drop shells on to a small target from a height of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, yet it is necessary to keep at such altitudes in order to be out of range of the enemy's guns. Probably this difficulty will be solved very simply by lowering the ammunition to the end of a long wire, hanging perhaps two or three thousand feet below the balloon, and releasing it by electric current when immediately over the desired point. Imagine the destruction that would be caused by a 100 pound shell of dynamite falling on a battleship." He predicts that there will soon be a keen contest between the Powers in building airships, just as there is now in building marine ships, and he sees that failure is likely to result from the absence of a sufficient number of trained aeronauts.

PASSENGERS AND PASSAGE RATES.

WE do not suppose the compact between the Egyptian and Ellerman lines of steamers will have much effect upon the existing services between Bombay and Europe although together they may furnish the quickest means of transit. While we have complained of the added ten per cent on passage money we have been in the habit of pointing out that the Transatlantic lines, which burn more coal per knot than the Indian-going steamer, have made no alteration in fares. But it would appear from a home paper that they propose to expand the margin of profit by "cutting" the passenger's "gram." The experienced traveller says the prospect causes him no alarm. His complaint, as a rule, is that they offer him too much food, and that most of it is not good enough. That is why the German liners have established their grill-rooms, and why the Cunard are developing the system of private dinner parties, the menu being selected by the party without extra charge. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner, with about fifty dishes on the card for each meal, bewilder and appal the ordinary mortal, especially as they are supplemented by early morning tea in the state-room with fruit, by chicken-broth on deck at eleven in the morning, by afternoon tea with cakes and the cook's especial toffee, and by sandwiches in the smoke-room morning, noon, and night. After two days of this profusion, the passenger tells a home paper, that he longs for the simple life, and secures it to the misery of the table steward, by insisting on a breakfast of fruit and a simple omelette, a lunch of cold beef and salad, and a dinner of whatever he may fancy. The private dinner party system is growing. It suits the passenger because it relieves him of the necessity of selection, and it suits the Company because it relieves them of the necessity of providing enough of everything for everybody, and also because it encourages the sociable consumption of champagne.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced their rate to eight per cent. on the 5th instant.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

FIFTY reaping machines have been ordered by Government for the use of cultivators in the Punjab this year.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Australien," from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE ayah who accompanied the late Mrs. Hawkins, died from cholera on the 5th instant; but the deceased lady's child is now out of danger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia," from Trieste, left Karachi on the night of the 6th instant and is due here at 12 noon on the 7th instant.

DAMAGE to the extent of two lakhs of rupees was done by a fire on the 5th instant, at the Babu Mahanands Dass Flour Mill in Circular Road, Calcutta.

STEPS are being taken to start the first cotton mill at Karachi, by a syndicate who are putting down four and a half lakhs out of a total capital of twelve lakhs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

IT is such a long time since we have been engaged in one of our little wars that the excitement of the sensational Press over the Zakka Khel operations may perhaps be excused; but the flaming "contents bills" of the evening newspapers are a trifle absurd in the circumstances, and, as Sir Edwin Collen points out in a letter to the "Times" of yesterday, "our stalwart frontier veterans must smile at the 'storm' of positions with the loss of one man." Sir E. Collen's letter is one of a series of contributions by retired Indian generals, evoked by an article which under the heading "A Military View of Frontier Policy" appeared in Saturday's issue of the "Times" from the pen of the able military correspondent of that journal. Writing before Sir James Willcocks' force came to blows with the Zakka Khel Afridis he says there are "certain points which must be cleared up in order to fix responsibilities hereafter." His first proposition is that the conduct of the offending clan made reprisals inevitable; his second that the 'Anglo-Indian Army" is not responsible for frontier policy or for ineffectual policing of the border, and his third that the system of raid and scuttle is an abomination and a snare. "Quieta non movere" is a blessed thing if you have the tribesmen with you, but not otherwise. The longer we refuse to face the facts the more difficult becomes our future task. Thanks to the clandestine trade in arms of precision the character of frontier warfare has completely changed and we are a long distance from the times when only a small minority of the fighting men carried modern weapons. If we cannot "occupy and administer the Bazar Valley in a permanent manner," we should remain where we are and improve our measures against raiding. Finally we are told that "no soldier who knows anything of the frontier can affirm that a fortnight of raid and scuttle in Bazar will have any serious chance of bringing malefactors to justice or of improving in any way the present state of affairs. It is consequently not reasonable to suppose that any soldier of experience has either recommended or initiated the pending operation in Bazar." Sir Bindon Blood replies to this outburst that of all the Indian soldiers who have occupied eminent positions during the past 25 years he does not remember one who was or is an advocate of annexation on the North West Frontier, except in the case of Waziristan. "No doubt the present Commander-in-Chief in India when he landed in that country five years ago as a 'griff' held, or led us to believe he held, the opinion that we should advance to the Durand Line; but I feel sure he does not hold that opinion now." In short there is no difference on the point among "responsible" soldiers and civilians. "En passant" Sir Bindon rather cruelly remarks that no article on India nowadays is complete without the mention of two names, though he hastens to add that he holds their owners in the highest respect. One, of course, is Lord Curzon. Who is the other? Sir Charles Brownlow, with soldierly directness tells us that "raid and scuttle" with all its drawbacks must continue "unless the Ameer of Afghanistan can be persuaded to risk his throne and his throat by joining Lord Kitchener in a "drive" of the tribes from the Sofeid Koh or until we can add 50,000 British soldiers to the garrison of India." Think of that ye pacificists, economists and dreamers! Sir Edwin Collen agrees with the conclusions of Sir Bindon Blood and thinks a permanent occupation of the Bazar Valley would be a permanent mistake "unless we desire to initiate the policy of conquests by inviting a general frontier war," but he hopes that in regard to the present operations the men on the spot will be allowed a free hand. Like General Bindon Blood the former Military Member of Council is not one of those who write and talk as if India was discovered by Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. "There has," says Sir E. Collen, "been a curious but very marked tendency of quite recent years to exalt everything that has been done under the present regime in India and to disparage everything that has gone before." The old old story. Twenty years hence the men of "the present regime" will be uttering similar lamentations about their successors.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The debate initiated in the House of Commons on Monday night by Earl Percy was, as it was bound to be after the recent discussion in another place, little more than a "rechauffage" and it attracted more members than might have been expected in the circumstances. Not that the House was crowded; far from it, but when the remarkably self-possessed mover of the resolution rose he had what is called a fair audience. The Russian Ambassador was conspicuous in the Distinguished Stranger's Gallery, but even more conspicuous was Lord Curzon whose face we are actually told, "seemed to dominate the Chamber!" The terms of the motion he submitted apparently not off his own bat on behalf of the Opposition leaders, were as follow :—"That this House, while welcoming the principle of an Agreement with Russia in regard to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, is of opinion that the terms of the Convention, while involving at several points a material sacrifice of British interests, still leave room for international misunderstandings of a kind which both the contracting Powers desire to avoid." Sir Edward Grey immediately followed, and began by pointing out that Earl Percy, not for the first time, had spoken in a way which appeared to separate his view of foreign policy from that held by his late chief at the Foreign Office, for while Lord Lansdowne in criticising the convention had on the whole spoken in an optimistic tone, the ex-Under Secretary was pessimistic. Sir E. Grey was very emphatic in his declaration that in coming to an understanding with Russia strategical considerations were paramount with his Majesty's Government. He went on to say :—"I do not wish to be an alarmist as to the danger of the invasion of India. An invasion of India could never be an easy undertaking. My own personal belief would be, for what it is worth, that if an invasion be tried, whoever tried it would spend his whole all life in vain against the gigantic natural rampart which forms the Indian frontier. (Cheers.) That is not every one's opinion. Even if you hold that opinion however, the Indian Government, if Russian railways and Russian power advanced nearer and nearer to the more vulnerable points of the Indian frontier, must have suffered from anxiety and apprehension, and must have made larger demands for increased forces in order to prepare for contingencies. You would have had demands made from India which you would have been unable to resist, and which would have led to a large annual increase of expenditure for the purposes of defence." The debate was continued by Lord Ronaldshay (who suggested that if the Indian frontier were ever violated by the Tibetans we should be subjected to the intolerable humiliations of having to consult Russia before we could take any steps to secure redress), Sir Charles Dilke (who thought the Afghan part of the Convention full of traps), Sir Henry Norman (who strongly attacked Lord Curzon for his speech in the House of Lords, and Mr. Joseph Walton (who speaking from the Liberal benches said he was largely in agreement with Lord Percy's motion). Some amusement was caused by the manner in which a rising Welsh lawyer, Mr. Ellis Griffith, chaffed Mr. Walton. The last-named deserves credit for the trouble he has taken as a Parliamentary globe-trotter (using the term in no invidious sense), but he is perhaps a little too fond of talking about his various journeys. Mr. Griffith surprised the House by stating that he also had been to Persia and that he had remained there a good deal longer than Mr. Walton, "though perhaps he did not lead such a melodramatic and adventurous life." The House laughed when Mr. Griffith remarked that to have visited the country seemed no great qualification for making a relevant speech on the resolution. Mr. Griffith, in the course of his observations, remarked that it was part of the Convention that there should be equal opportunities for the trade of all nations within the boundaries of Persia, whereupon Mr. Walton interrupted the speaker by saying that we have debarred ourselves from the Persian sphere. "That interruption," rejoined Mr. Griffith, "shows that it is more important to have read this Convention than to have been in Persia." Nearly all the Anglo-Indian members of the House also made contributions to the debate but, without any disrespect to them, members would rather that the time taken up by them had been occupied by the one man in Parliament who really knows all about Persia—Mr. Lynch. As it was, the member for Ripon, after speaking at no great length, abruptly concluded, as "he saw that right hon'ble gentlemen on either side were anxious to conclude the debate."

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Will Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after all go to the Lords? That is the question many of his friends in both parties are just now asking. It will be remembered that when Mr. Balfour's Government resigned and the King entrusted Sir Henry with the formation of a new Cabinet it was commonly supposed that the new Prime Minister would in a few months become a peer. The idea was that he was not equal to the task of leading the party with success in the House of Commons. How that notion has been falsified is known to all the world. Instead of playing second fiddle to Mr. Asquith as was anticipated, Mr. Asquith has played second-fiddle to Sir Henry who by general consent has led the House with conspicuous success. If the suggestion as to his removal to the Lords has been revived with greater force, it is, I believe, not due to any intrigue—though one never can be sure—but solely on account of his health which apart from his present rather serious illness will, it is feared, be unequal to the strain of leadership in the Commons, added to the other arduous duties of his position. The "Times" strongly advises him to accept a peerage. "After certain things that we all remember, his transference to the Upper House would no doubt provoke a broad and general smile. But it would not be an unkindly smile, and, after all, a smile hurts nobody. It is open to the Prime Minister to say that while he no doubt wanted to alter the "status" of the House of Lords he has to confess as a practical man that no alteration has taken place, and that he is as much entitled as any one else to make the best of things as they are." Those who know Sir Henry best say that it is doubtful if he would consider a seat in the gilded chamber as making the best of things as they are. It is related, I believe accurately, that when asked some time ago whether there was any truth in the rumour about his going to the Lords, he replied as follows :—"When Sir William Harcourt was asked a similar question you will remember he answered 'No. I prefer to die an English gentleman.' It is true that I am a Scotsman, but Sir William and I held many views in common." There is an impression abroad in the lobby that no decision will be come to when other impending changes—Mr. Winston Churchill's promotion to Cabinet rank—may be effected if the electoral prospects are propitious.

THE "TIMES."

The "Daily News" on Tuesday published the following :—"We are informed that the staff of the "Times" have had official intimation that the negotiations between the proprietors and Mr. C. Arthur Pearson have been definitely abandoned."

The "Times" itself was silent on the subject and Mr. Pearson at first declined to say anything, but subsequently he made a communication to the representative of a Press Agency. Mr. Pearson stated that, while it is a fact that at the end of last week he felt himself compelled to notify the Messrs. Walter that he must withdraw from the arrangement which had been made, with them, it is not a fact that he has withdrawn from negotiations with regard to the future of the "Times." On the same day one of the morning papers published an article which stated that "Mr. Moberly Bell is acting as the prospective purchaser for an American syndicate, which proposes to put up cash to the amount of £850 000 for the purchase of the "Times" newspaper, and that with this syndicate are associated Messrs. Hooper and Jackson, the gentlemen to whose influence the Book Club and other developments in the recent conduct of the 'Times' are due." Mr. Moberly Bell through his solicitors declares all these statements to be entirely untrue and calculated, as one can readily understand, to do a considerable amount of injury; indeed he regards them as a serious libel upon himself. Another firm of solicitors, acting for some of the proprietors of the "Times," says it is intended to ask the Court to direct that the paper shall be offered for sale "by means of some form of public competition."

CAPTAIN G. R. B. DRUMMOND AND THE TEETOTALERS.

An old Bombay officer, Captain G. R. B. Drummond, who for some years past has occupied the position of Chief Constable of West Sussex, has given great offence to the temperance party by allowing his name to appear in a published list of one of the Committees formed (in view of the coming Licensing Bill) to protect the interests of the holders of debentures secured upon breweries, and his indiscretion—if it be an indiscretion—formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons the other day. The question was asked by the Liberal member for Lincoln Mr. Charles Roberts, son-in-law of that militant teetotaler, the Countess of Carlisle, and he invited the Home Secretary to say what action he proposed to take in view of Captain Drummond's "membership of a political organization for the protection of the liquor trade". Mr. Roberts pointed out that as a Chief Constable Captain Drummond is responsible for the administration of the licensing laws in West Sussex. Mr. Herbert Samuel, replying on behalf of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, said :—"The Secretary of State is informed by the chief constable in question that he has had for many years a small amount of capital invested in the debentures of a brewery not connected with the county of Sussex, and that a few months ago he accepted an invitation from the Chairman of the Law Debenture Corporation—an association engaged in the protection of the interests of brewery debenture-holders—to allow his name to appear on a local committee. The chief constable states that in view of his position, he takes no personal part in any political organization or meetings. The Secretary of State certainly thinks Major Drummond would have been better advised if he had refused the invitation, but he has no authority to give him any instructions in the matter." Considering that it is not yet a crime to invest in the stock of a brewery one must be fanatically inclined to find anything to complain of in what Captain Drummond did, and it is rather far-fetched to style these committees political organizations, seeing that they contain the names of many good Liberals as well Conservatives and men who are neither one nor the other. Captain Drummond, I observe, does not say that he will withdraw his name as he would have done if he had been frightened by Mr. Roberts's attempt to get him called over the coals.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Three interesting events in connection with the India Office have to be noted this week. On Friday last Mr. H. J. Tozer, M. A., of the Revenue and Statistics Department, was married at St. John's, Notting Hill, to Miss Amy Jane Carruthers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, of Kensington Park Gardens and on the following day the wedding of the scholarly librarian, Mr. F. W. Thomas, and Miss Eleanor Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hammond, took place in the parish church of Knockholt. Mr. Tozer in company with a colleague, Mr. William Foster, visited India in the cold weather of 1904-5 and some of the fruits of his tour were embodied in the excellent paper he read to the members of the Royal Society of Arts on his return to England. That is not the only appearance of Mr. Tozer as a lecturer in John Street, Adelphi, for in 1901 he contributed an equally admirable paper to the Society on "The Growth and Trend of Indian Trade."

On Monday Mrs. Hirtzel wife of Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, C. B., the able and courteous Private Secretary to Mr. Morley, gave birth to a daughter.

Lord Curzon, I hear, is to take the chair when Sir David Barr reads his paper at the Royal Society of Arts next month on the Native States.

SPEAKING at an election meeting in the Isle of Man, Captain Reddicliffe said a violent elector had waited upon him and said, "If you were not as old as you are, I would horsewhip you." He had replied, "Old as I am, if there was a horsewhipping I am not sure which way it would go." On this a man jumped on the platform and shouted, "I give you the lie direct." There was great excitement in the meeting for a time, but ultimately order was restored.

...'S ...ETHODS.

...COERCE THE ...ALTY.

...r to Lord Tweed-mouth.

...LICITY NECESSARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

...Military correspondent of the "Times" in ...orning's issue calls attention to a "matter of ...importance."

...e correspondent learns that the Kaiser has ...n a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord ...e Admiralty, on the subject of British and ...an Naval Policy, amounting to an attempt to ...nce, in German interests, the Minister responsi...r the Navy Estimates.

...e correspondent urges that the letter and its ...should be immediately laid before Parliament.

..."Times," commenting on the matter, protests ...st the secrecy of the letter as the regular offi...hannels were open to the Kaiser, and hopes ...he Government will not declare the letter to ...ivate.

LATER.

...d Tweedmouth authorises the statement that ...aiser's letter is purely personal and does not ...n any reference to British Naval Estimates. ...d Tweedmouth's Secretary states that a com...ation will be made in the House of Lords on ... In the meanwhile it is not intended to ...he correspondence.

...E DEATH-ROLL AT CLEVELAND.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

...unts from Cleveland state that the ... of deaths from the disastrous fire ... to 178, and that of the injured to 42.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

General Features of the New Treaty.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The revised Congo Treaty has been submitted to the Belgian Chamber.

It virtually amounts to Belgium's undertaking to rule the Congo, coupled with King Leopold's assets and liabilities connected therewith.

It mainly agrees with the particulars published on the 3rd instant.

The Treaty has been referred to a Committee.

FIRE IN HAMSTEAD MINE.

Entombed Men Cut off by a Furnace.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The fire in the mine at Hamstead continues, and the mine is now a raging furnace.

Two men have been rescued, but the others are hopelessly entombed.

THE RAID AT BENADIR.

Chiefs Sentenced by King Menelik.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

All the Chiefs, responsible for the Abyssinian raid at Benadir, have been brought to Addisabeba and tried.

King Menelik has sentenced them to be imprisoned in chains.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The "Tatsumaru" Case.

INTERVENTION POSSIBLY NEEDED.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese Government does not intend resorting to force, but, in the event of delay in surrendering the steamer "Tatsumaru," may possibly appeal to England or America to act as intermediary.

LONDON, MARCH, 6.

The "Times" urges that since Portugal is also involved in the seizure of the "Tatsumaru" the matter should be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

AMERICA AND JAPANESE.

Negotiations Settled.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A Despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Tokio states that the American Embassy has expressed satisfaction at the Japanese notes with regard to immigration.

It is believed that the negotiations are now settled.

A TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

M. C. C. Scheme Drafted.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The M. C. C. has drafted a scheme for a triangular Cricket contest in 1909 and has sent copies to Australia and South Africa, and to the leading counties to ascertain their opinions.

FIRE ON THE "MONGOLIA."

Much Damage Done.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" arrived at Marseilles with a fire on board. It was extinguished after some hours. Considerable damage was done.

NEW INDIAN ROUTE OPENED.

Ellerman and Egyptian Mail. Lines Join.

QUICKEST SERVICE PROMISED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Egyptian Mail Company and the Ellerman Lines have concluded an Agreement, whereby passengers may join the former's steamers at Marseilles or Naples to Alexandria and thence go overland to Suez, where they will join the Ellerman steamers.

The arrangement begins immediately, and the organisers expect that it will be the quickest service to India.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND IMMIGRATION.

Indians Arrested under Natal Act.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A telegram from Vancouver states that fifteen Indians, who were passed by the Dominion Authorities, have been arrested by the local officials under the Natal Act.

BALKAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.

France Concurs with Russia.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

France has expressed her cordial concurrence with the Russian Note regarding the Balkan Railway Schemes, believing that the railways will effectually contribute to the prosperity and tranquilization of Macedonia.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan's Candidature.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Omaha Populist National Convention has endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

KING ALFONSO'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The departure of King Alfonso for Parcelona has been fixed for March 10th.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON A MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The "Englishman" reports that the Rev. J. H. Hickinbotham, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, has been brought into hospital here suffering from a revolver shot in his chest. On Wednesday night, at 10-30 he was walking to his house at Khustea, in the Nadia district, when a Bengali stepped up to him, fired a revolver at him point blank and ran away.

Mr. Hickinbotham followed him some way, but was unable to overtake him and believes the attack was due to the Anti-European feeling prevailing in the district. The bullet entered below his breast bone, passed through his body and came out below his shoulder blade; it is hoped he may soon recover. The Sub-divisional Officer telegraphed for Doctors, and Dr. Archer of Ranaghat and Dr. Pulipaka, Civil Surgeon of Nadia, were soon on the spot.

An officer left Calcutta yesterday to investigate the attack upon Mr. Hickenbotham, at Khustea.

LATER.

A telegram to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from Khustia, reports that a meeting of Pleaders and Mukhtears was held in that place, to express indignation at the attack made upon Mr. Hickenbotham, and the incident coming so soon after the not dissimilar Allen case is regarded in Calcutta as very serious.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. W. C. Davis, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is granted one year's combined leave.

Mr. M. W. Clifford, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Military Works Services, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. F. J. Wood, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

Mr. K. Venkatarama Aiyer is confirmed as Deputy Examiner.

Messrs. R. Sundarachari and J. H. Egan, Assistant Exminers of Accounts, 3rd Grade, on probation, are confirmed and promoted to 2nd Grade.

THE ALL-INDIA ORTHODOX HINDU DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The All-India Orthodox Hindu Deputation to the Viceroy led by Shri Bharata Dharma Mahomandala, on the 10th, promises to be an important function. The deputation is a very influential one including representatives of the ruling Chiefs of Kashmir, Alwar, Kishengarh, Sailana, Orchha, Rewa, Benares, etc. The spiritual leaders, such as Sri Sankaracharya of Thorda Math, Goverdhan Math and Sringeri Math from Dwarka, Puri and Madras, as well as the Nathalwora Goddee and Mahant of Gya are all sending their representatives to join the deputation, and the most noted Mahamahopadhyas and leading gentlemen from all provinces are also coming.

PARTITIONING OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Rumour Denied by Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

An "Empire" Cable from London of to-day's date states that Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said that no proposal has been made for partitioning the Calcutta High Court. The Secretary of State added that he regarded the proposal as improbable.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Important Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

The Factory Labour Commission, yesterday afternoon, considered the written statement handed in by Captain W. G. Richards, Medical Inspector of Factories, Madras, in the course of which he stated:—

"My personal experience is limited to Madras. But I gather from others that the Factory Act has not been carried out with very great stringency, either in Madras or the Mofussil. In Madras, lately we have been more strict. Two mills were prosecuted last year. The employment of a whole-time Inspector would improve matters; also the whole of the inspection should be placed under the supervision of some officer who would be able to see that the Factory Act was administered with greater regularity than I gather is now the case. I do not think it would be advisable to appoint any one without Indian experience. The proposal to employ whole-time Medical Inspectors, is good where there are a number of factories close together, where an officer's time would be mainly occupied in inspection. Two alternatives present themselves in this Presidency: either inspection may be carried out as now by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or by a reformed Sanitary Department."

Colonel H. Thompson, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, next gave evidence. He said the working hours of adult males should be limited to not more than twelve hours daily, including a short interval at midday. The minimum age at which children should be allowed to work should be raised to 12 years. Factory owners should not be obliged to provide elementary education at their own expense for the children working in their factory nor should any school be conducted within the factory.

Major C. Donovan, I. M.S., in his written statement advocated the limiting of working hours of adult males according to the nature of the factory. He said operatives to not suffer as a rule more than the general population of the same class from any specific forms of disease. The only exception noted is a prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis among compositors, in some printing presses. Strange to say workers in cotton mills where the air is moist and warm, full of floating cotton fluff, do not apparently suffer from pulmonary mischief. The witness advocated the appointment of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner under orders of the Sanitary Commissioner as Medical Inspector of Factories or Presidency.

The following witnesses will be examined today:—Mr. Alexander of the Buckingham Mill, Madras; Mr. Rockley, of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company; the Managers of the Madras and Madura Spinning and Weaving Mills.

BREAKING UP OF A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

Mr. Ashworth, the Additional Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur, has just concluded the trial of a gang of ruffians, who, it is believed, have been systematically raiding and committing dacoities in Gorakhpur and parts of Behar for the past 15 years. Thirty-one men have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from life to seven years, and it is hoped that the gang has been finally broken up.

The District Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur, to whom credit for this clearance is due, was convinced that heavy burglaries which, for some time past, had been occurring in the eastern part of the District, were the work of a carefully organised gang. His suspicions falling on certain bad characters, he arrested ten under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code and while their case was under investigation it became necessary to arrest another, called Nursing Panday, who, feeling that the game was up, turned approver, and made an astounding confession, detailing doings of this gang, since its inception many years ago.

The operations of this gang covered a very wide area; they went as far afield as Burdwan, where fortunately a timely hint enabled such a hot reception to be given them, that several of them were placed 'hors de combat.' It is in Gorakpur itself, however, and the more immediate districts of Saran and Dinajpur, that relief will be most felt. Great praise is due to the Police for their efficient working up of this case and for the complete limitation of this formidable gang.

THE ULSOOR MURDER CASES.

Sensational Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 6.

On the Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, resuming his enquiry into the series of Ulsoor murders yesterday, he announced that he would not, at present, deliver judgment in the case of the murder of the goldsmith boy 18 months ago, and proceeded to commence enquiry into the case of the double murder in which the accused pointed out the spot in the courtyard of a house in Ulsoor where they had buried the two young men, having chloroformed them and then cut their throats.

The evidence recorded was mostly a recapitulation of what was said before the Committing Magistrate. But a great sensation occurred in Court when the first accused made his statement. This accused had hitherto denied all connection with the various crimes, but now he says that he is full of remorse and knows his life is drawing to an end, he makes a complete confession before Court. This statement only proves the utility of the French Maxim, "Search for the Women," and is given with circumstantial detail. He says the original idea of murdering the boys rose from the man called Dasappa, who was a paramour of the wife of one of the deceased young men, who, finding the husband was in the way, suggested to accused the advisability of getting rid of him, offering and paying large sums to do the deed. According to accused the Police in Ulsoor lent great assistance in this and other crimes, and he goes so far as to say that the Sub-Inspector received a large sum of money not to interfere, which he is said to have promised not to do, so long as the murder was privately carried out.

The accused implicates three other police constables and the case is growing more sensational. Further enquiries will be made to-morow.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG PROCEEDS HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

Colonel H. Y. W. Brownrigg, late a Commanding Royal Engineer, Madras Brigade who met with a serious accident while riding in January last, has left for Bombay en route to England in charge of an attendant, not having completely recovered from the effect of the accident.

BLACKMAIL BY A CONSTABLE.

Examplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 6.

Khor Singh, a Native Sikh Constable, was unanimously found guilty of attempted robbery, before the Sessions Court, and was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years. The accused held up Mr. Turner's gharry and demanded blackmail from the driver, when Mr. Turner jumped out and was severely assaulted for chastising the accused and a Burman.

UNPLEASANT PEOPLE.

BY

ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

(Mrs. A. L. Felkin.)

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Unpleasant people must not be confounded with disagreeable people, as they are quite a distinct type, the disagreeable being active, and the unpleasant merely passive, in their respective unattractiveness. Disagreeable people are those who are disagreeable of set purpose and design; who lay themselves out to say the unkind word and to perform the undesirable action; who wilfully make life as miserable as they can for their fellow-creatures. The root of this active form of disagreeableness lies generally in one of two things—disappointment or indigestion. Roughly speaking, the difference between these two origins is chiefly a matter of sex; in women it comes from the former and in men from the latter evil. When a woman is actively disagreeable, it is generally safe to infer that something has gone wrong with her lover; and when a man is actively disagreeable it is equally safe to conclude that something has gone wrong with his liver. This line of argument will rarely, if ever, lead the onlooker astray.

But we are not dealing with the disagreeable people (peace to their souls, though they do not deserve it!) but with the merely unpleasant people—the people who are distinguished by an absence of all pleasantness in their walk and conversation, and who are rather to be condemned for having left undone what they ought to have done, than for having done what they ought not to have done, in their social contact with their fellow-men. And for these sins of omission nothing so crude as lovers or livers are as a rule responsible, but something far more varied and subtle and complex. Sins of omission are far more numerous than sins of commission. There are only ten Commandments that we can break; but there are ten thousand duties that we can leave unfulfilled, and ten thousand times ten thousand kindly words that we can leave unspoken. Therefore it comes about that the forms and origins of mere unpleasantness are far more varied and numerous than the forms and origins of downright disagreeableness. And we can best describe those variations by giving instances.

First, then, in the picture gallery of unpleasantness come the portraits of the tactless people, the people who invariably say the wrong thing; and who say it moreover, not from any fixed purpose to wound and hurt, but because they will not take the trouble to select the right thing to say. They have no particular wish to make themselves unpleasent; but they do not take the trouble to make themselves pleasent, which comes to very much the same thing, in effect, though it arises from a totally different cause.

Then there come the unpleasant people who make jokes in and out of season, and who never understand that there is a time to laugh and a time to refrain from laughter. These are very trying persons to have to do with. If you are in a hurry and want to get to business they waste your time and your patience with a series of senseless quips: if you are tired and out of spirits they exhaust and depress you still further with their misplaced and unseasonable mirth. Are you endeavouring to explain anything to them they suddenly arrest your reasoning and confuse your arguments by a ridiculous and meaningless pun: are you trying to appeal to the sense or the sympathy of those around you, they incontinently transform your pathos into bathos by turning the whole thing into ridicule. Real humour is one of the finest thing in the world. But your "funny man" has no true sense of humour or else he would not be so incessantly "funn." The essence of humour is a keen sense of proportion, and a nice instinct as to the fitness (and therefore the unfitness) of things; and what can be more utterly unfit and out of all proportion than misplaced and incongruous mirth! The very essence of mirth is that its originators should be spontaneous and its audience sympathetic; and mirth which falls short of these two requirements is a weird and gruesome thing. Note, for instance, the effect of a (so-called) "humorous recitation" before an unsympathetic company; could anything be more depressing and lachrymose! I myself am naturally a cheerful person, with a good fund of animal spirits; but if I am ruthlessly exposed to the laboured efforts of a humorous reciter at a mixed and unsympathetic party I usually break down utterly, and weep quietly in a corner of the room until my carriage is announced. And the socially "funny man" is quite as depressing in his way as the professional "humorous reciter."

And hardly less unpleasant than the man who is always making jokes of his own is the man who persistently declines to laugh at other people's. If a man tells an anecdote which is supposed to be amusing, that man has a right to expect his audience at any rate to appear amused. It is one of the rules of the social game; and that man is not playing the game who lets his neighbour's jest perish unsmiled at. Of course it is not always possible to see a joke—which limitation sometimes lies in the joke itself and sometimes in the capacity of its audience—but it is always possible (and polite) to laugh at it, whether one sees it or not; and not to do so implies a very strong strain of unpleasantness. Do we not all know the misery of having made a jest that has fallen flat! How we endeavour to bury its poor little remains out of sight, and wish from our hearts that it had never seen the light! It is so much better not to made a joke at all than to make an unsuccessful one, for

> "A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
> Of him that hears it; never in the tongue
> Of him that makes it."

Therefore, when we recall the sad and shameful memory of our unsmiled-at jokes, shall we not all agree that the audience who stifled the poor things at birth and denied them the right of decent and hilarious burial was composed of very unpleasant people indeed?

Then, again, there are the distinctly unpleasant people who dispute immaterial statements and argue about insignificant facts. If I express a violent political or a dogmatic religious opinion, or if I make an important and erroneous statement, my companions have a perfect right to challenge or to contradict me; it is their duty to do so in the interests of what they believe to be the truth. But if, for the sake of promoting conversation, I hazard an opinion or give an item of information with regard to some matter of the utmost unimportance, how unspeakably tiresome and irritating are those people who set themselves to quarrel with that opinion or to dispute that fact! You say to such people—just by way of a passing greeting—that it is rather warmer this morning than it was yesterday, and you think the wind must have gone round to the west; and then they, so to speak, nail you with a thermometer and brain you with a weathercock, and prove to you that it is just two degrees colder than it was at the same hour on the preceding day, and that the wind is east with a point of north in it. Such offenders ought to be shut up in Trappist monasteries; for they are unfit to hold converse with their kind!

Then, again, there are the people who take their full share of the conversation, and yet never listen to what you say in return. While they are talking they are telling exclusively all about their own concerns; and, while you are talking, they are preparing what they will say next, with reference to those same concerns.

And then there are the people who regard their own convictions and opinions as of the utmost importance; but the convictions and opinions of others as of no moment at all. They cannot understand that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; and that if their convictions are sacred to them, our convictions are equally sacred to us. They build up their own particular little shrines, and hedge them round with spiked railings, and give due notice that all trespassers will be prosecuted; and then they set about kicking over their neighbours' shrines, and denying any sanctity to these altars at all.

Such are some of the numerous varieties of the great race of unpleasant people. And the origins of their respective unpleasantnesses are as varied as the unpleasantnesses themselves.

The unpleasantness of the tactless people has its root in stupidity and carelessness. They do not know by instinct (as their cleverer brethran do) the right thing to say; and they are too careless to take the trouble to find it out. We can all of us be tactful as we can all of us be good-tempered; but it is no use denying the fact that success along these lines is far easier to some than to others. With a great sum of thought and care and consideration some of us obtain this freedom, while others of us are free born.

The sin of the untimely joker arises from dulness of perception; he cannot or will not see when his mirth is out of place. Quickness of perception is a thing which can and ought to be cultivated, but some persons have so neglected the cultivation of this quality, that—like the oft-quoted fish of Kentucky—they at last lose their power of vision altogether.

The man who declines to smile at his neighbour's joke must be at least a very inconsiderate and unsympatetic person; one of that ignoble army of martyrs who—in the give and take of life—expect to do all the taking and none of the giving; and are greatly incensed and injured when they find their expectations doomed to righteous disappointment. The lack of any sense of proportion and the obsession of detail are the characteristics of those tiresome persons who persistently contradict and argue about non-essentials; while pure selfishness is at the root of the bad manners of the inattentive offenders.

Those who guard jealously their own peculiar shrines and then remove their neighbours' landmarks, are always self-absorbed and self-opinionated (though not necessarily selfish) and they are signally lacking in that most attractive and lovable grace of being able to put oneself in another's place.

The unpleasant people—like the disagreeable people—are by no means eligible for the "Home for incurable;" yet in some cases—which we might call the chronic ones—the evil is not easily remedied. But we cannot doubt that it is worth while to take the trouble to remedy it, whatever that trouble may cost when we remember it is written that length of days is in the right hand, and riches and honour in the left, of that Wisdom whose ways are ways of pleasantness and whose paths are peace.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Monie is confirmed as Under Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, Burma officiates, Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. O'Donoghue, granted six months' leave.

Mr. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, has retired from the 10th February.

Mr. Parjiter, Chief Engineer, Punjab, retires from 9th April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Scott O'Connor officiates in Class 2, Enrolled List.

Mr. Gordon, Asstt. Acountant-General, Punjab, is granted one year's leave.

Mr. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur, is placed on special duty. Mr. Verniaux in that office officiates for Mr. O'Byrne.

Captain Drake officiates as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, from 28th February.

Lieut. H. Wallis, Indian Army, is placed on special duty in the Office of the Assay Master, Bombay.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Lalkaka, Postmaster General, 1st Grade, in charge of Burma Circle, Mr G. Clarke becomes Postmaster, 1st grade; Mr. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, Postmaster, 2nd Grade, and to hold charge of the Burma Circle; Mr. Tulloch to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd Grade, to be Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, and Mr. Byrne, Superintendent, Post Offices, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Howard to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain Palin to be Provisional Magistrate.

Major Burbon, Substantive Assistant and Captain Hunt, Provisional Assistant Magistrate.

Permitted to retire:—Colonel Sir Havelock Charles, I. M. S., Lieutenant Colonel K. Mistri, I. M. S., and Hon. Captain Grif, 5th Supply and Transport Corps.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Calcutta Light Horse.—C. Beadsel and J. Turner to be Second Lieutenant.

Cossipore Artillery:—D. Hall, G. Dunn and A. Simson to be Second Lieutenants.

Madras Guards:—W. Smith to be Lieutenant.

S. Mahratta Railway Rifles:—C. Bowen to be Second Lieutenant, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Chenai to be Surgeon-Captain.

Upper Burma Rifles:—Captain Bates to be Major.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. Garstin, Probationer Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crofts, Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain Anderson is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhallawar.

Major Scott Moncrieff, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon of Kulram.

THE FAMINE OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Food grain prices fell slightly throughout the greater part of Upper India last week, but the famine outlook is otherwise unchanged. Cattle are being brought into the market in increasing quantities for sale and the numbers under relief continue to expand.

This week's telegrams report 12,00,000 people in receipt of Government assistance of one kind or another in the United Provinces and 150,000 in the Central India States.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 4th March:—

Standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and East Khandesh, and elsewhere they are in good condition. Harvesting of rarbi crops continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Bareda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Ksira and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The Supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind is 37 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent., in the Deccan 23 to 45 per cent, and in the Karnatak 37 to 57 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain generally is adequate. Demand for labour is sufficient and wages normal. Emigration from Bijapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes is in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in the Panch Mahals with 1,328 persons on the last day of the week ending 22nd ultimo. Ninety person was relieved on forest work in West Khandesh during the week ending 25th idem. Famine is being declared in Panch Mahals.

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Tibetan Scholar's Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The High Court here to-day admitted a plaint against the Secretary of State on behalf of Babu Sarat Chander Das, Tibetan scholar, who claims to be entitled under his agreement to Rs. 300 monthly retired pay in place of the Rs. 150 he has hitherto received.

THE NAVAL CONCERT.

Lady Maud Warrender's Goodbye.

MISS CLARA PROCTER'S "IL BACIO."

Last night's entertainment at the Gaiety on behalf of the Seamen's Institute was one which will long live in the memories of all who were present, for Lady Maud Warrender, Society's Queen of Song, and Miss Clara Procter, the Nightingale of Asia, were the *premiere vocalistes*. The male voices, too, were perhaps as fine as can be heard in the East. The house was not as full as might have been expected, but the audience was appreciative. The "Arabian Minstrels" who undertook the second half of the programme, also won plenty of applause, and though the "patter" was not perhaps as brisk or rollicking as might have been expected from the sons of the sea who took the corner parts, for a purely amateur troupe they showed that nigger minstrelsy has not yet entirely lost its fascination for an English audience. The troupe are all men of the P. and O. "Arabia," and their performance reflected credit not only upon themselves, but upon the Company and the Captain who encouraged their efforts. The vocalism was greatly superior to anything we have ever seen amongst seamen.

The evening opened with a selection by the band of H. M. S. "Hyacinth." Mr. G. F. Thomas followed with "My Sweetheart when a Boy," very sweetly rendered. Then came a vocal treat in the appearance of Miss Procter and Mr. Faulkner, whose voices blended harmoniously in the well known duet "Maying." Miss Queenie Dixon accompanying on the piano with exquisite tenderness. The duet was enthusiastically received, but the encore was not responded to, as the duettists had other vocal delights to follow. The voices of Miss Procter and Lady Maud Warrender, who sang the old-familiar, but ever delightful, "On the Banks of Allan Water," are a wonderful contrast—the former a series of the tenderest cadences, like the trilling of a song bird, now near, now far; the latter of immense volume, which nerves and enthrals its auditors and fills the house with sympathetic emotion. Lady Maud responded to the appreciation of the house with "I Dreamt I Heard your Voice"—a simple verse which gives full scope to the vast volume of her musical lungs.

Mr. Hill sang "Three for Jack" pretty well; and Miss Clara Procter then rendered the delightful "Il Bacio" with a perfect and facile pronunciation of the original. "Il Bacio" gives our Nightingale opportunities for those high rippling notes for which she is so remarkable; and her audience demanded something more. Miss Procter responded with "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" and received further rounds of applause. Mr. Edgar Faulkner rendered "The Anchor's Weighed" perfectly, accompanied with appropriate tenderness by Miss Clara Procter; and Lady Maud Warrender sang Tosti's "Good-bye" with intense feeling, for she bids Farewell to India when the mail-boat sails for Home to-day. Lady Maud responded to an encore with her favourite "Oh, let us Laugh and be Glad" and received a couple of bouquets from her audience.

The Arabian Minstrels then took the stage and amused an interested the house for another hour. Their leader, Mr. R. Chapman, has a really well-trained and modulated tenor voice, and his "Eileen Alannah" was surprisingly sweet. The troupe compelled the impression that their natural jollity was restrained in the presence of a big theatre audience, but they did themselves justice, and Mr. Chapple's "We all Came into this World," Mr. Newbury's "Rags," and Mr. Greiner's "Lucky Jim" were really well rendered. Of the songs the most mirth-provoking was undoubtedly Mr. Underhill's "Goodbye" in which the "goodbye" craze form "Goodbye, Dolly, I must leave you" to "Come back to Bom-bom-bay" is amusingly parodied.

The whole entertainment was throughout of a high order; and a very creditable sum was realised for the Seamen's Institute, of which the Rev. O. W. E. Grant is the enthusiastic "guide, philosopher, and friend," and Mr. J. H. Cobb, the Institute Manager. We cannot close this account of the concert without expressing an irresistible feeling of regret at the disappearance from amongst us of Lady Maud Warrender, who, as we predicted in these columns months ago, has infused new inspiration into musical Bombay, and whose rendering of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" will long remain a memory amongst the concert goers of our city. We hope to hear her Ladyship in Bombay next cold season and in the interim we heartily exclaim, as do all the many friends she has made in India, *Au revoir votre sante, et bon voyage!*

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins Injured.

An accident took place in the early part of yesterday morning at about one o'clock at Lower Road, Malabar Hill. There was a musical "at Home" at Government House last night when a large number of guests were invited. After the party, the guests were returning home by Lower Road and Walkeshwar when the horse attached to the carriage of Mrs. and Mr. Tennant, of Messrs Crawford, Brown & Co. Solicitors, took fright, and the syce lost control of the animal. Mr. Tennant's syce shouted out aloud and Sir Lawrence Jenkins' syce whose gharry was in front of Mr. Tennant's carriage, veered the carriage off to the right to let Mr. Tennant's carriage pass. But before Sir Lawrence Jenkins' carriage could get out of the way, Mr. Tennant's carriage caught it on the near side. The near wheel of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' carraige was smashed and the carriage tilted over with such force that Sir Lawrence Jenkins was thrown out of his carriage over Mr. Tennant's victoria on to the ground. He sustained a cut on the forehead and slight bruises on the face. Sir Lawrence was unconscious when he was picked up by H. H. Sir Aga Khan, whose carriage, was at the back of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. H. H. took Sir Lawrence Jenkins' to his own residence, while Mrs. and Mr. Tennant, who were also thrown ont of their carriage, were taken back to Government House. Mr. Tennant is not seriously hurt, having had only a cut near the left eye while Mrs. Tennant who was kept at Government House dislocated her knee.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins was not able to attend the High Court yesterday, but his condition does not give rise to any grave apprehension. Mrs. Tennant is also progressing favouratly.

A dinner which was to be given to his Lordship and other Judges of the High Court by the Bombay pleaders last evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel was postponed in consequence.

In the early part of the evening, when the carriages were returning from Government House after leaving the occupants there, the syce of Major Mead, of the 116th Mahrattas, was bringing his carriage back to get into line with other carriages in waiting when the horse took fright and bolted over a rock, throwing the carriage and syce over the khud on the other side. The syce was badly hurt.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The number of plague deaths in India rose in the week ending 29th ultimo to 5,945, of which 1,294 were in the Bombay Presidency, 1,011 in the Punjab, 1,262 in the United Provinces and 862 in Bengal.

MR. JOHN HENRY CRAY, Manager of the London Printing Press, Lucknow, has been missing since the morning of 27th ultimo. His people did not miss him till the third day after his disappearance, but his absence caused so much anxiety that the matter was reported to the District and Railway Police authorities. A reward of rupees one hundred has been offered for information leading to his discovery; but, although there have been vigorous efforts privately and on the part of the Police, no clue has as yet been obtained as to Cray's whereabouts.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Decentralization Commission held its second sitting in Bombay yesterday. The Commission assembled in the Secretariat, Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P., Under Secretary of State for India, presiding. There were also present: The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Hichens, Mr. W. S. Meyer and Mr. Wheeler, Secretary.

Mr. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, was the first witness called and examined. He said that he was in that district since 1888 and knew the district well. The Circle Officers, Patels, Kulkarnis and other officers were under him and were responsible to him, and he was responsible to the Collector. He was the President of the Municipality. There were four Taluka boards. He presided over them. The Vice-Presidents of these boards were also officials. The Vice-Presidents were Chairmen of the Committee of their respective Municipalities. Those Committees did the executive work.

To Sir Frederick Lely: He had a very large number of subordinates under him.

To Mr. Dutt: Deputy Collectors mostly rose from the rank of mamlatdars. The Collector fixed the limits of the Municipal circle. He knew that in Bengal and Madras the limits were assist by Government. The subordinate officers stood a better chance of coming in touch with the people. Witness was the President of four Taluka boards, each of the Taluka boards being in charge of a mamlatdar. A mamlatdar is generally a Second Class magistrate. Witness was not in favour of appointing these mamlatdars as Presidents of the Municipalities of their own Talukas. The fact of his (the mamlatdar) being always on the spot did not go in his favour in this matter. He did not think the mamlatdar would be able to discharge his duty as President. In one Taluka there was a First Class magistrate and the cases tried by him came up to witness. The parties in the cases had to suffer some kind of inconvenience on account of their having to travel from their Talukas to go to where witness happened to be at the time. Witness did not think it was possible to find local men to do the work. Local men would not do the work satisfactorily. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is also the Vice-President, ought to be an official. The non-officials would not do for the post. Non-officials did not take sufficient interest in the work and did not take enough care. The Deputy Collector had to control him, and therefore an official Vice-President was preferable.

To Mr. Hichens the witness said that the district local boards had not sufficient funds to go on with their work. They always cried out for more money, but what witness meant to say was that the work of the Municipality was not seriously hampered by the fact of their being without money. The revenue of his Taluka was one lakh and a quarter. The Government contributed towards Education and to the maintenance of the Dispensary. Most of the municipal money was applied to Education. The records of the Municipalities were kept in the vernacular.

Questioned by Mr. Meyer witness stated that the Deputy Collector's are Presidents of the Municipalities, *ex-officio*, but sometimes elected. The Vice-Presidents are elected but they generally elected the mamlatdars. In 1905 the Government of India took one-third of the land cess for education while the Government also made a grant to the Municipality. The schools were managed by the school boards, but the Educational Department always took some interest in the work. The local roads were under the P. W. D. and some under the local boards, but the Municipality paid for them. The bad small roads accounted for the lack of interest of the public in the Municipality. All the proceedings of their board were entered in a book, but their proceedings were never published. Mamlatdars should be appointed by selection, but mere education did not necessarily qualify them for the position.

Questioned by Sir S. Edgerley the witness said there should be always an appeal from the mamlatdar's decision to the Commissioner. The natives do not appreciate the Municipalities, but they would like their own punchayats.

Mr. K. J. Ajashe, District Deputy Collector, Satara, was next called. Questioned by Mr. Hobhouse, he said he was the personal assistant to the Collector of Satara. He arrived at his position from being mamlatdar, he having been missioner. The present system was good. The Commappointed to that post by the Commissioner could not transfer him, and he could not transfer his own subordinates in his office of Deputy Collector. He resided at the headquarters of the district. All the Talukdars spoke Mahratti, and no other language was necessary. In the Land Revenue Code he would like to see the power of appeal enrtailed but there should always be an appeal beyond the Commissioner. He would not increase the power of appeals by officers under punishment, but only in matters of Land Revenue should further appeals be allowed. In Land Revenue the mamlatdar should be solely responsible, whose office should be held for from 5 to 3 years. District officers found no difficulty on account of language. There was no friendly intercourse between the Collectors and the native gentlemen. The Collector never consulted the native gentlemen on local matters. The remedy was a better knowledge of the language.

Questioned by Sir S. Edgerley, witness said the natives preferred personal government because the members of the district board were their own countrymen. What

its funds from the local district boards. He thought the statement of a previous witness to the effect that the district officers did not endeavour to promote local interests was a sweeping assertion. He thought the officers were too busy to have time for the educating of local opinion.

Replying to Mr. Dutt, the witness said that so far as the handing over of Education to the local punchayats was concerned he thought it all depended upon the quality or public spirit of the people of the locality. The system in Sind was different to Gujerat; and there the officers often enjoyed larger powers than in Gujerat. He believed that the extraordinary powers of the Commissioner of Sind should be extended to the other provinces of India.

Questioned by Sir F. Lely, he thought the masters in the schools would not like their schools placed under the local bodies instead of under Government. The pay of some of the masters was very handsome, from sixty to eighty rupees, and these posts being so well paid might have little security of tenure under the local boards. He gave various reasons for the unpopularity of the Village Sanitary Act.

Questioned by Sir S. Edgerley witness said he thought that a good deal might be done to make official announcements more intellegible and thus cause more interest in national affairs. He would like to see the old custom of proclaiming announcements in public, when everybody would hear of them in their own tongue.

Being questioned by Mr. Meyer, as to the delegation of powers to the Commissioners, witness said he did not think that in questions of life and limb, powers should not be delegated from the High Court to the Commissioners. The witness described in minute detail the powers in Jurisdiction up to the sum of Rs. 10, of the village munshi. In Gujerat the villages were growing more factious, largely owing to caste disputes, and therefore the punchayats would be greatly handicapped. The witness described the communal powers of grazing, and said that because the principle had failed in one case it did not follow that it was a bad principle. As to appeals, the I. P. C. allowed appeals from the mamlatdar to the Assistant Collector, and from him to the Collector; he did not think it necessary to keep the powers of dismissal of hereditary headmen in the hands of the Commissioners.

Mr. Ghosal, Acting Collector of West Khandesh, the next witness, was examined by the President. He believed much of the time of the Collector was a mere waste, when he had to devote it to cases arising out of land revenue disputes.

To Mr. Meyer, the witness said that he suggested that the staff should be increased; he meant the general staff in the whole district. He did not restrict his remarks to the personal staff of the Collector. As to the power of the Collector to undertake works over Rs. 500 the witness said that the limit should be increased. He did not know if at present the Collector could undertake works involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,500. If a man wished to transfer his land to a Bania he could not do so without the sanction of the Collector. It was desirable that the Collector should have the power of sanctioning such an act of the land owner. Witness proposed that the Collector should be given the power of acquiring land for an improvement &c., under the Land Acquisition Act. Whatever may be the conditions attached to the property to be acquired, the Collector could deal with the question satisfactorily as he was the best judge of the position. Referring to Local Self-Government Mr. Ghosal said that the district Municipalities were not allowed to elect their Presidents. They were allowed to elect their Vice-Presidents. They had to find a suitable and proper man. Generally an official was elected for the post. The management of roads, dispensaries, vaccination, &c., required a superior staff to manage them. The Municipalities, on account of the fact of their not having sufficient funds, could not keep such a staff. Supposing the boards had enough funds, he thought it was desirable that they should have the direct control over these things. It was desirable to allow them to have their own engineer and other superior staff and the Government staff should supervise their work. Charging percentage on the supervision was a financial question and he would not say what scale should be fixed. He was not prepared to say that the district board, did not take enough interest in their affairs. It was so in case of the taluka boards. The latter could be made to take more interest if they were given the power to manage their schools, dispensaries and roads.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Dutt the witness said that it was quite possible to make local self-government more popular if everything was managed by the local boards themselves. It was within the power of the Bombay Government to modify the Land Revenue Code and make any new rules whenever necessary, and therefore it was not necessary to get the sanction of the Government of India in making any alteration in the land revenue system at all. Speaking about the devoting of district funds, witness said that it was not desirable to devote the funds of one taluka to another. But at present the system was to look upon all talukas in one district as one and the same. The district board fixed the proportion and the taluka boards were allowed the funds as it was found necessary. The Magisterial power should be given to the Commissioner.

Questioned by Mr. Hichens the witness said that the population of his district was about 4,000. There was a certain system of assessment collection. The principal source of revenue was house tax. That tax was fixed under the Local Board Act. Witness proposed that if allowances were allowed in the budget they must be spent.

To the President Mr. Ghosal said that he came from the Bengal Presidency and had passed his examination in Marathi and Hindustani. He did not find difficulty in coming in touch with the people. Even in the Surat district he did not find difficulty in coming in touch with men of position and standing.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, being examined by the President, said that he had the power to transfer a Deputy Collector from one district to another.

In answer to questions from Mr. Dutt the witness said that so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned the Inspector-Generals were not a success. His district was divided into three sub-divisions. He did not see any advantage in adopting the system at present practiced in Bengal where sub-divisions were limited by law. At present the Commissioner had the power to make any alterations deemed necessary in making the sub-divisions, but that was seldom put in practice. Witness was not in favour of compelling sub-divisional officers to remain in their own districts. It was a bad thing for the officer and therefore a bad thing for his work, if he was confined to one district only. Under such circumstances Mr. Jackson thought the officer was likely to get narrow. With regard to the parties in certain cases having to go to head quarters Mr. Jackson said it depended upon the means of communication of a particular district if it was inconvenient for parties to go to head-quarters.

Being questioned by Mr. Hichens witness remarked that it did a man good to see more districts than one. If a man was moved to several districts he doubted if the experience so gained was of use in future. He put it as a matter of mere accident. With regard to Inspectors General Mr. Jackson thought the Government would have to know a great deal more about Collectors than they do about them at present, if the powers of the latter were to be increased. Some machinery would have to be created to inspect the Collectors' work. As such a medium of enlightening Government the Inspectors General would be useful.

Questioned by Meyer Mr. Jackson submitted that some of the proposals put forward by him in 1892 were accepted by Government. Some of the proposals were refused by Government. In 1892 the Bombay Government were not so desirous of putting down the power of officers in the district as they were at present.

Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Poona, was then examined. Being questioned by the President he said that being the Collector of a district he was connected with the forest, police, public works, education and irrigation departments. In his district there were irrigation works. There were two canals and some tanks. The irrigation department is responsible for the management of the canals. For his work witness was responsible to the Commissioner directly. If there was any difference the Commissioner could take advice and decide the question. There were complaints made to the Commissioner. Such complaints are not made frequently. All local board cases were forwarded to the Commissioner by the witness, and the Commissioner decided as to how the grants, &c., should be distributed. If there were any works to be undertaken, before deciding which of them should be first undertaken witness would submit them to the Commissioner. The works were undertaken after the Commissioner had sanctioned them. The tanks in his district were in charge of the irrigation engineer. Witness's relations with the police department were of a satisfactory nature. If a man was punished he could make an appeal to the witness. In his district the Marathi language was used. When a Collector was transferred from his district he was required to pass an examination in the language of the district he was transferred to. The area of his district was about 5,000 square miles. The whole revenue of the district was 14 lakhs. He was the President of the local district board. He attended all the meetings of that board. He also prepared the budget. He did that in his office.

To Mr. Dutt the witness replied that the canals and tanks were in charge of the irrigation engineer but the collections were made by witness. That water tax was not consolidated with the land revenue. He was of opinion that the system of appointing Deputy Collectors from among mamlatdars was a very satisfactory system. He would prefer it to the system of appointing outsiders on the strength of their educational qualifications. According to the present system a man that once drew only a salary of Rs. 10 per month could become a Deputy Collector and the witness preferred that to one of appointing an outsider. With regard to local self-government witness said that he had been given very much work as President of the Municipality. The revenue of the local board amounted to two lakhs of rupees. A large portion of this went to provide education, and for the looking after and improving of roads. It was true that a large amount of the revenue was used for works managed by Government departments.

To Mr. Hichens the witness said that he did not think they could leave the whole management of the local board to the members without teaching them how to manage it.

To Mr. Meyer's questions Mr. Carmichael replied that he had suggested an increase power of the Collector so as to give him authority to make a free grant of land for charitable and religious purposes. Having ever in mind the Government of India's policy of observing neutrality in matters of religion, witness did not think it was not desirable to allow Collectors to have that power. The Collector could weigh the circumstances very well. In case of a village there were hardly any fears to be entertained in that direction.

The last witness on the list for the day was Surgeon-General Greany. Examined by Mr. Hobhouse the General said that he had been holding that office since 1905, and had been in the Military Service of the Bombay Presidency only. He was the President of the Sanitary Medical Board, which consisted of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Commissioner of the Division, and the Sanitary Engineer, who was the Secretary. This board had no power to carry out any scheme. The scheme was prepared and submitted to Government through the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and when the sanction was obtained the scheme was carried out. He saw no harm in having to obtain such sanction.

In reply to Mr. Meyer, Dr. Greany said that the Medical Stores was a necessity. It was not kept to oblige the local boards. The local boards and municipalities were supplied from the stores but they paid for it from their funds.

A hypothetical case was placed by Mr. Meyer in which he asked the General to suppose that in case of a great war the whole of the Military Medical Service men were taken to the seat of the war, but Dr. Greany replied that that was not likely to happen. The General strongly objected to two separate medical services, Military and Civil. He thought it was possible to work as was the case in the Public Works where the bulk of Civil Engineers worked under R. E.'s. But making one service to work for the other was ruinous to the Military Medical Service in India.

The Commission then adjourned to 10-30 o'clock this morning.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

I sit in deep abstraction
My pipe has quite gone out
For 'tis an awkward question
That I am thinking out;
And the matter that I ponder
Is neither more nor less
Than what to do with woman
When she bags our I.C.S.

In former days whene'er I heard
Of woman's great intrusion—
How law and politics and art
From her knew no seclusion—
I simply smiled and quietly said
"Such creatures must exist,"
And smoothed my ruffled feathers with
The Indian Civil List.

But now I feel uneasy,
For just the other night
When dining out, my neighbour
Discoursed on Woman's right.
The opinions she gave vent to
Were so utterly appalling,
That all my creeds and tenets
From shock alone kept falling.

Said she: "There is no question
That in matters of finesse
A woman has the greater skill
And dignified Addresse,
With instinct quick she knows at once
What man can only guess—
Now own that you agree with me!"
Politely I said "Ye-es".

"There is no sphere which should be barred
To woman's brave endeavour,
For though she's not as hard as man
She's often far more clever,
And where you men can only swear
And seek to terrorize,—
A woman's gentle patience
Would soon achieve the prize.

If men and women all work shared
Then how much toil the less,
I'm sure a woman could do much
To aid the I. C. S.
For beauty has great influence
With Amirs and such folk!"
—She looked so much in earnest
That I simply dared not joke.

But when I went to bed that night
I did a vision see—
Four sad and ugly Suffragettes
In dreamland came to me;
They had no hats,
Their hair was short—
They sat in judgment
In *my* court!

Now Rotten Lal from Rottenbad
Was up for trial on charge
Of having murdered fifteen wives
And having one at large.
The case had brought our ladies
To such a tearful state
That they had called each other in
For comfort and debate.

They pondered for so very long
That when their tears were dried
They felt too tired to try the case
And so it wasn't tried.
And each of them engaged a berth
Directly—P. and O.
"Oh! never mind the 10 per cent.
To England we must go."

They said the fear of Rotten Lal
And the fate of his poor wives
Were "ghastly" to remember
And would "haunt" them all their lives.
Their nerves were all so shattered
Their healths did all give way,
The Doctor ordered change at once.
So they all took U.P.A.

And Rotten Lal of Rottenbad
Has got another wife,
The last one ended suddenly
Her most unhappy life,
And somewhere in the Book of Crime
A guardian angel set
The death of wretched Gunga
Against a "Suffragette."

JUNGLY.

THE Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill is likely to be passed at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The meetings of the following six companies were held yesterday at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. H. R. Greaves, presiding.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907 was adopted. A dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1907 at 6 p. c. per annum was declared. Messrs. S. B. Broacha and D. Gostline were re-elected Directors.

The Directors' report stated:—Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1907 shewing a profit of Rs. 2,29,147-12-1, which, with the sum of Rs. 38,637-8-7 brought forward from the last account, makes a total of Rs. 2,67,785-4-8. From this sum your directors paid a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, amounting to Rs. 72,576-9-0, and have transferred to depreciation account Rs. 1,00,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,208-11-8, which they recommend should be disposed of as under:—To payment of dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1907 at 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 43,545-15-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,662-12-8; To this sum they also recommend that from the reserve fund be added Rs. 50,000; Rs. 1,01,662-12-8; And that the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be credited to Bad and Doubtful Debts Account, thus leaving a balance to be carried forward to next account of Rs. 1,662-12-8. The new engines commenced working in October; the coupling up of the engines to the main shafting necessitated a stopping of 15 days only—so far they have worked very well. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state, and is in good order. The new machinery to replace the old in No. 1 Mill is now arriving, and its installation should be completed during the current year. "Insurance."—The Company's premises, including Machinery, Stores, Cotton and Yarn therein together with the Cotton stored in godowns, are fully covered against loss by fire. "Directors."—Messrs. S. B. Broacha and D. Gostling retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907 were adopted. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1907 was declared. Messrs Vijbhucandas Atmaram and H. Kreis were re-elected Directors.

The Directors' report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 26,444-8-8, which with the sum of Rs. 20,048-2-11 brought forward from last year's account makes a total of Rs. 46,492-11-7. From this sum your Directors paid a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for half-year ended 30th June 1907, absorbing Rs. 33,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,492-11-7. They recommend that the sum of Rs. 30,000 be taken from the Reserve Fund and that a dividend at the rate of per cent. per annum be paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1907, amounting to Rs. 19,800 and that the balance of Rs. 23,692-11-7 be disposed of as under:—To depreciation account Rs. 20,000. To carry forward Rs. 3,692-11-7. the machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. Insurance.—The Company's premises including machinery, stores cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godown are fully covered against loss by fire. Directors.—Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and H. Kreis retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907, were adopted. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the halfyear ended 31st December 1907 was declared. Messrs. Vijbhuchandas, Atmaram and Arthur E. Payne were re-elected directors.

The Directors' report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 32,043-11-2 which, with the sum of Rs. 18,326-0-7 brought forward from last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 50,369-11-8. From this sum your Directors paid dividends at 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, amounting to Rs. 31,050, leaving a balance of Rs 19,319-11-8. Your Directors recommend that Rs. 35,000 be taken from the Reserve Fund and that a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum be paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1907, amounting to Rs. 24,660 and that the sum of Rs. 25,000 be placed to depreciation account leaving a sum of Rs. 4,659-11-8 to be carried forward. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state and is in good order. The new machinery has arrived and is now working satisfactorily. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein together with the cotton stored in godowns are fully covered against loss by fire. Director.—Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Arthur C. Payne retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Director Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907 were adopted.

A dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1907, at 10 per cent per annum was declared. Messrs. S. B. Broacha and E. T. Lambert were re-elected directors.

The Directors' report stated:—"Your Directors' beg to Submit their Annual Report with the Audited balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 1,17,622-7-7, which with the sum of Rs. 29,627-11-3 brought forward from last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,47,250-2-10. From this sum your Directors paid a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, amounting to Rs. 37,312-8-0 and have transferred to depreciation account Rs. 50,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,937-10-10 which they recommend should be disposed of as under:—To payment of dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December 1907, at 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 37,312-8-0, to bad and doubtful debts account Rs. 20,000 balance carried forward. Rs. 2,625-2-10. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. Insurance. —The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns, are fully covered against loss by fire. Directors.—Messrs. S. B. Broacha and E. T. Lambert retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907 were adopted. A dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1907 at 6 per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs K. Gostling and H. reiswere re-elected directors.

The Directors report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to the 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 25,399-10-1, which, with the sum of Rs. 3,533-12-4 brought forward from last year's account makes a total of Rs. 28,933-6 5. From this sum your Directors paid a dividend at 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, absorbing Rs. 10,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,433-6-5. Your Directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 20,000 be transferred from the Reserved Fund, and that the balance be disposed of as under:—To payment of dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1907 at 6 per cent. per annum Rs. 10,500, to depreciation fund Rs. 20,000, to carry forward Rs. 7,933-7-5. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godown, are fully covered against loss by fire. Directors.—Messrs. D. Gostling and H. Kreis retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Article of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907 were adopted. Messrs. D. Gostling and Vijbhucandas Atmaram were re-elected Directors.

The Directors' report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 16,714-10-7, which with the sum of Rs. 15,581-7-3 brought forward from the last account makes a total of Rs. 32,296-1-10. From this sum your Directors paid a dividend at 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, absorbing Rs. 20,400, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,896-1-10, which they recommend be transferred to depreciation account. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godown, are fully covered against loss by fire. Directors.—Messrs. D. Gostling and Vijbhucandas Atmaram retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

MAJOR MANNERS SMITH, Resident, Nepal, is in Calcutta on a short visit, prior to proceeding Home, next month, with the Prime Minister.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King returned from Brighton to London on Monday, and held the first levee of the season on Wednesday.

Ecclesiatical.—The Bishop of London, who had an hour's interview with the Tsar on the 15th, left on the 17th for Moscow.—Dean Wace vigorously criticizes the Bishops' memorandum on the Ornaments Rubric.—The final allocation of the United Free Church funds is announced by the Scottish Churches Commission.

Education.—Professor Bovey, of Montreal, has been appointed Rector of the Imperial College of Science.—St. Andrews University is to receive £6,000 from the widow of a professor.

Elections.—The Liberals have held South Leeds, but by a largely decreased majority.—In North Leitrim the official Nationalist was injured during an election fight on Friday; and on Tuesday Miss Anna Parnell, supporting the Sinn Fein candidate, had a vessel of water thrown over her.

Ireland.—The linen spinning mills have reduced their working time to 37 hours a week.—A statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled on Saturday in Dublin.—The evidence taken by the Viceregal Commission on the lost Regalia is published.

Labour.—The proportion of unemployed returned for January was 6·2 per cent., compared with 4·2 a year ago.—The Barry railway dispute has been settled.—The engineers of the north-east coast have struck against the proposed reduction in wages. Nearly 83,000 men are employed at the works threatened with a stoppage.

Law.—Mr. Horspool's libel suit against Dr. Cummings for comments on the plaintiff's natural voice method has failed.—The High Court has granted leave to presume the death of a surgeon as having occurred in or since 1780. Dr. Forbes Winslow, mental expert, has been sent for trial on a charge of aiding a Mrs. Lascelles to receive a lunatic at her house. Another attempt by woman suffragists to take a resolution to the House of Commons led to further arrests last week.

London.—The County Council has accepted a gift of £30,000 from Mr. H. Mandsley for a mind hospital. When the Poor Laws Commission has reported, the Prince of Wales, at the suggestion of the committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund, will appoint a committee to inquire into the hospital out-patient system.

Navaland Military.—The Duke of Connaught left Cairo on Sunday on his tour of inspection in the Sudan. —Mr. Haldane, at a London Chamber of Commerce dinner last week, pointed out some objections to compulsory military service.—A review of the naval situation, published in "The Times," is the subject of a leading article which we reproduce.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 13th and 18th, there was some discussion on the reorganized Army. On the 17th the Colonial Secretary, replying to a question, said he did no consider the time fitting for a discussion of the Asiatic question with the Colonies.—In the House of Commons, on the 13th the Government's resolution prescribing a brief time for the consideration of the two Scottish Land Bills was carried by 331 to 84. On the 14th the Ecclesiastical Disorders Bill was talked out. On the 17th the Anglo-Russian Convention was discussed by Lord Percy, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Morley. The Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill was read a second time by 347 to 103 on the 18th. The House also passed a resolution that the system of local taxation demanded an equitable and immediate adjustment as between local and Imperial obligations.—On the 19th the Land Values (Scotland) Bill passed its second reading. Mr. Belloc moved a resolution deploring the secrecy of political funds. An amendment was carried condemning especially the expenditure in elections of large secret funds by the Tariff Reform League.

Royal Commissions.—A Royal Commission to inquire whether it is desirable to place restrictions on the materials or processes which may be used in the manufacture of whisky has been appointed.—The Royal Commission on Shipping Rings has resumed its sittings.

Sport.—At Rugby Union football the London Scottish easily beat Richmond on Saturday.—The University match (Association) ended in a win for Oxford by 4 to 1. England beat Ireland by 3 to 1.—A full blue for hockey has been awarded at Cambridge.—At Brooklands, Mr. F. Newton, on a 60 h. p. Napier car, has established new world's records for 50 miles, 100 miles, 150 miles, and one and two hours' runs.—The first and second rounds of the Waterloo Cup (Coursing) were run on Wednesday. —The King's famous horse Persimmon is dead.

The Central Poor Law Conference opened on Tuesday. Sir E. Fry, presiding cited the fall of the Roman Empire at an admonition of the danger of transferring individual duties to the State.

Wills.—The late Mrs. Rylands left £473,600 to 53 institutions.—Mr. M. E. Sanderson left £60,000 for Church of England work in Wakefield Diocese.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Premier, presiding at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League, said that the Australian preference to Great Britain equalled the Canadian. Moreover, other countries shared the advantages of Canada's intermediate tariff.—In Queensland, Mr. Philp's Ministry has resigned and Mr. Kidston has formed a Cabinet.—A timber-yard strike has begun in Sydney.

Canada.—The British Columbia Anti-Asiatic Act will be vetoed by the Federal Government. Two Japanese have already been arrested under the Act.—La st year's internal trade shows an increase of over £9,000,000.—Lord Grey's scheme for the nationalization of the Plains of Abraham is making splendid progress.

South Africa.—The new Transvaal gold law, our Correspondent says, seems animated by the old Boer spirit of hostility to the mines. The Bill will probably be amended.—General Botha, speaking at Standerton, defended limitations on prospecting and promised that ex-officials of the Republic should have pension or gratuities.—The cavalry strength in South Africa is being reduced by one regiment.—Mr. Keir Hardie has been mobbed in Johannesburg.—An explosion at the Glencoe Mine has killed 12 European and 60 natives.—The Governor of Natal has signed a warrant relea sing 1,500 of the imprisoned Zulu rebels.—In Orange River Colony the Government intends to start relief works and establish a labour bureau.

THE UNITED STATES.

Arbitration Treaties with the United Kingdom and other countries are being submitted to the Senate; and the Committee on Foreign Relations has reported unanimously in favour of the treaty with France.—The British Ambassador has gone to Canada in pursuance of negotiations between the Dominion and the Union.

New York Insurance.—Receivers have been appointed for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

Niagara Falls.—A strong sentiment in favour of the preservation of the Falls is again making itself heard.

The New Japanese Ambassador arrived in Washington on Monday.—Japan has informed the United States that the new restrictions on emigration will make further American complaints impossible.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—A shock of earthquake, apparently horizontal, occurred in Viena on Wednesday night about 10, 18. No damage is yet reported. The last shock occurred 25 years ago.

France.—A Protestant protest against the Bill for disposing of church property has been addressed to the Senate.

Germany.—The Budget Committee on Tuesday discussed the colonial estimates. The Colonial Secretary said that Togoland would not need Imperial aid. He insisted on the necessity of protecting the natives.—A railway ferry between Ragen and the Swedish coast is proposed.

Egypt.—A number of elections have been annulled.—Alarming reports as to the agricultural situation are contradicted.—Cholera has occurred near the railhead of the Hedjaz Railway.

Morocco.—The State Bank is advancing £100,000 for payment of the port garrisons.—A Spanish force has occupied Mar Chica.—Mulai Hafid has apologised for his soldiers having fought against the French.

Portugal.—The next Cortes will probably contain only ten Republicans, and no member of the Franco party.—Certain panic-stricken advisers at Court favour a "plebiscite" regarding the continuance of the Monarchy.—The financial situation is serious. Senhor Franco is said to have increased the annual deficit by about £1,000,000.

Russia.—M. Gerhard, Governor-General of Finland, has been "relieved," and General Bekmann succeeds him.—The Government disclaims any intention of fortifying the Aland Islands.—Important military changes are expected in the Caucasus owing to the mobilization of Turkish troops near the frontier.

The Balkan Railway Question, with its bearing on the future relations of the Powers and on the affairs of Turkey, is being widely discussed. A Russia semi-official statement points out that the isolated claim of one Power for special privileges has strengthened Turkey's opposition to reform in Macedonia. We give some details of the two leading schemes. Austria-Hungary is ready to support Servian action at the Porte for the construction of a railway from the Danube to the Adriatic via Servia.

Obituary.—Lord Overtoun; Sir J. Knowles, proprietor of the "Nineteenth Century;" Mr. A. Baldwin, M.P.; Mr. J. R. Thomson, Inspector of Factories; Mr. W. H. Holl, K.C.; Mr. J. Brinsmead.—"Times."

VAST TERRORIST PLOT.

Sixty Arrests.

London, Feb. 22.

The first fruit of the new Russian regiment in Finland is to be seen in the wreckings of the formidable revolutionary plots against great personages in St. Petersburg, described by our correspondent, backed by information secured through the new Governor's system of seizing and searching suspicious persons irrespective of a Finnish warrant. The political police of the capital, in their merciless fight with the terrorists, have suddenly adopted a complete change in tactics. They have gone out into the open to struggle with their enemies.

Since the beginning of the week Finland has ceased to be a shelter for revolutionary conspiracies. For three years the St. Petersburg police have maintained to the Czar that Finland is the arsenal and laboratory of the political assassins. The law of Finland forbade arrests, except on a warrant specifying the crime charged against the man wanted.

General Gerard, the Moderate Governor who was deposed last week supported the Finnish Senate and Diet in adhering to this law.

General Bekmann, the new Governor, unlike his predecessor, has full power over all the military forces in Finland, and as representatives of the Russian Ministry of the Interior is head of its political police. The hurrying of terrorist groups from Finland back to the capital is evidence that under the new regime they have no longer comparative immunity in the sparse villages, and that it is easier to hide in the capital. The present coup goes to show that the police have been waiting for them.

SUDDEN STREET FIGHTS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.

About sixty terrorists were arrested singly and in groups in the streets of St. Petersburg yesterday and to-day, just in time to frustrate a series of attempts on the lives of high-placed personages. As usual in such cases the conspirators arrived in the capital singly and secretly within the last few days, some from Finland and some from Moscow.

The plot was undoubtedly part of a scheme orginating with M. Kornilf, a Social Revolutionary leader of the First Duma, who with several others was recently arrested in Finland. Correspondence seized then gave the police a clue to the present plot. The conspirators, knowing that incriminating papers had been sent to St. Peterburg, hastened their movements, and were to have brought off their coup to-day.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the entire force of the secret police was summoned to headquarters, instructed and despatched to different parts of the city. As a result the agents found themselves in sudden and dramatic street fights with the Terrorists, and several of the police are wounded with the revolver shots.

Among the men captured is an Italian, named Calvino, whom the police regard as the most important figure. He has been living near the Marinsky Palace, the meeting place of the Council of Empire, which the Ministers and certain of the Grand Dukes sometimes attend. He was seized in the street, carrying a bomb of immense power in his pocket.

A seventeen-year-old girl, well dressed, was also pounced on by plain clothes agents in the street, and led off to the police station. On arriving at the door they released her hands for a moment. At once she snatched out a revolver, and wounded one of the police seriously. She tried to escape, but was run down. A young man of the Vassili Ostroff side of the Neva wounded two policemen badly before he was caught.

A BELT OF DEATH.

A tall young, handsome lady, fashionably dressed, while walking with a young gentleman in a street adjoining the residence of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Military Commandant of St. Petersburg, was shadowed for some time by the police.

Perceiving this, she tried to escape. The political detectives ran after her, and the lady, finding flight impossible, drew a revolver and tried to shoot herself. A detective knocked the revolver aside, and the bullet hit the pavement. She was seized and held. Her companion, too, was captured.

Fearing that they might, escape, the police gripped them firmly. "You are clenching me unnecessarily," cried the young man. "If I wanted I could explode a bomb, killing you all and wrecking the houses around. I don't want to harm the like of you. This is destined for higher game."

When he was searched a steel cylinder was found hanging from his belt. It was provided with buttons, by pressing which it would explode with terrific force.

Besides the arrests there were many house searchings by the police. One that the police ransacked for hours was a large house in the Italianskaya, next to the Grand Duke Nicholas's residence were several persons of both sexes were arrested, and a cofferful of bombs was found.

They also searched the house of a millionaire merchant, M. Meshkoff, owner of fifty Volga steamers, and arrested a lady relative. The police occupied both houses throughout the night.

Quantities of firearm, bombs, dynamite, and revolutionary literature were brought to light by other house searchings, besides correspondence of the highest importance. Not one of the Terrorists will give his or her name, saying only that they are members of the Social Revolutionary organisation.

The police are convinced that the plot was directed primarily against the Grand Duke Nicholas, and also that certain personages who are members of the Council of Empire were marked down for assassination.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The nature and causes of the native unrest in India were the subject of a paper read before the Sociological Society at 24 Buckingham Street, Strand, on Feb. 17, by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, lately of the Calcutta "Statesman." Mr. S. H Swinny occupied the chair. Mr. Ratcliffe said that behind all social movements in India lay the problem of existence as it affected the masses of the people. One authority declared that a third of the three hundred millions of people lived in poverty deeper than was known in the East End of London. Our system provoked the question whether with its mechanical rigidity it did not bear more heavily on the Indian population than did the systems of past native rulers. Petitions had been presented by Anglo-Indian administrators praying the Government not to allow the land revenue to rise above half the produce of the land. The popular movement had changed in recent times. Fifty years ago the advanced Indian seemed in danger of cutting himself adrift from the traditions of his race. The movement was purely social, but now it was largely political. The genius of such a Governor-General as Lord Curzon was calculated to drive it into eruptive vigour, for his ideal was perfection of the administrative machine. He was opposed to the theory of gradual self-government for the people. It had long been a reproach to the educated Indian that his horizon was bounded by a university degree and an insignificant post under Government. That attitude might have continued for a long time had not the partition of Bengal roused the people to attempt a system of boycotting. As a commercial movement Swadeshi failed, but it showed such wonderful power of unanimity among the people that the native leaders saw they had discovered a new weapon. It had been noted there was a new temper among the people, leading them to look with suspicion on every act of the Government. The law, not the sword, was the real foundation of our strength, and imperfect knowledge of this fact had done much harm of late. It was true that outrages took place, but the ordinary Mahomedan had no more to do with such things than had the ordinary Hindoo. They were the work of rowdies. Nevertheless, native gentlemen, whose only object was peaceful demonstration, were treated as disorderly and dangerous characters. One of the real obstacles to the restoration of peace and of confidence among the people was the extreme inefficiency and corruption of the subordinate courts. The campaign of prosecutions against native leaders and newspaper editors was a campaign against a whole people, and in such an effort we could not hope for success. He feared that as rulers we were failing in India because we did not recognise the new conditions.

"LOOK AT THE FLAG."

Lord Rosebery's Watchword.

London, Feb. 21.

"I want you, when you see this flag waving in your school, to let it be an inspiration to you. If any of you at any time shall be tempted—as we are all tempted—to do something mean, or base, or vile, or cowardly, look at the flag and forbear." With these words Lord Rosebery concluded a speech he made in Edinburgh yesterday in presenting Union Jacks to fifty-three scholars representing the Board schools, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Industrial schools in the Scottish capital.

The ceremony, which was promoted by the Edinburgh branch of the Victorian League, took place in the McEwan Hall of the University, and was marked by great enthusiasm.

Lord Rosebery began his address by explaining to the children what the Union Jack which he unfurled represented. "It is because we think it stands for justice, good government, liberty, and Christianity that we honour that flag," continued his lordship amid cheers. "You may travel all the way, as I have, from London to Australia—it is either 13,000 or 15,000 miles but it is the longest journey, I suppose, you can take in the world from one port to another—and wherever we stopped on that journey we stopped under the British flag. (Cheers.)"

BRITISH FLAG EVERYWHERE.

"We went from London to Gibraltar; here was the Union Jack. We went from Gibraltar through the Sues Canal, touching in Egypt; there was the British flag. We went on by Colombo, in the island of Ceylon; there was the British flag. And then we ended our long journey at the westernmost part in Australia, and there was the British flag (Cheers.)

"And so we knew wherever we saw this flag flying, even in Egypt, which had been misgoverned for countless centuries, we knew we should find liberty, justice, good government, and equal dealing with man and man. (Cheers.) That is what the flag means to all the world outside.

"But what do we feel about that flag? In the first place, we know this: that under no circumstance whatever must its unity ever be disturbed. (Cheers.) It must never cease to be the Union Jack. I dare say Scotland has been a very troublesome neighbour to England sometimes, and England has been rather arbitrary to Scotland sometimes, and Ireland has been a little troublesome to both sometimes. (Laughter and cheers.) But we are quite clear on this, that as in a family, where brothers and sisters are apt to quarrel a little without disturbing essential unity, that unity must be preserved. (Cheers.)"

"MAY HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT."

"This flag is not a thing simply to hang up and look at, and to treat as a symbol of justice and good government and all that, as I have been saying; to watch languidly from an easy chair and say, 'That is a very interesting object on the school house. It waves very nicely in the wind, but it has very little to do with you or me.' Why, it has everything to do with you and me. You boys may have to fight for it some day—(cheers)—some of you may become soldiers, but even if you don't some of you may join the new Territorial Army—(cheers)—when you understand what it is. (Laughter and cheers.)

"But whether you are soldiers or not, you may be invaded—God grant that it be not so—and then every one of you whether soldiers or not, would have to do something to defend your country; and the girls, too, I don't ask them to fight no more than

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Anglo-Russian Convention.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 17, the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention attracted a large attendance of members and strangers. Lord Curzon, Lord Sanderson, Lord Cromer, Lord Ampthill, and other peers were present, and the Russian Ambassador was one of the distinguished visitors.

The subject was raised by Lord Percy, who submitted a resolution asking the House, while welcoming the principle of an Agreement with Russia in regard to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, to express the opinion that the terms of the Convention involved a material sacrifice of British interests and at the same time left room for international misunderstandings of a kind which both the contracting Powers desired to avoid. In a speech which showed a complete mastery of the details of the subject, he reviewed the concessions which had been made to Russia and which caused the critics of the Convention to feel anxiety. After explaining that his criticisms were not to be taken as implying that the leaders of the Opposition would be unwilling to carry out in the letter and spirit the obligations into which the Government had entered, he affirmed that it was the duty of the Opposition to point out that there were ambiguities in the Convention which might be dangerous. He contended that this Agreement and the Anglo-French Agreement were not analogous thus differing from the Foreign Secretary, and he went on to argue that the new Agreement recognised in Tibet an equality of interest for Russia which had never been claimed before; that in Afghanistan it modified the exclusive interest which we had always laid claim to; and that in Persia it strove to guard against a collision of interests by a purely arbitrary delimitation of territories. The most important of all the issues that had been raised was the position of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, and it was most unfortunate that the recognition of our claims regarding the Gulf, a recognition which he thought rather grudging, had not been embodied in the Convention.

Sir E. Grey, in a reply which was followed with the closest attention, contrasted Lord Lansdowne's tone when dealing with this subject with the tone of the speech just delivered. The leader of the Unionists in the Lords had on the whole spoken about the Agreement with optimism, while Lord Percy's vein was tinged with pessimism. Meeting the criticism that there were ambiguities in the Convention, he observed that ambiguities could be found in every agreement between two Powers, and that to have attempted to include every possible cause of difference in the Agreement under review would have had the result of preventing our coming to any agreement at all. But the condition of things in Persia had made some settlement necessary, and without an agreement there would certainly have been friction. In fact, before this both Russia and ourselves would have been interfering; each country would have thought it necessary to prevent the other from exploiting the situation. Having touched upon the disadvantages of a forward policy in Persia, he defended the demarcation of spheres of interest which had been agreed upon, pointing out that another line of demarcation than that adopted might have been more acceptable commercially, but that it would have laid Seistan open to

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Throughout it was the strategic, not the commercial, position that made this Agreement desirable. Strategic considerations had been paramount with the Government. He did not wish to be an alarmist; indeed he believed that if the invasion of India were attempted, the enemy would spend life and treasure in vain; but that was not the opinion of everybody, and if an opportunity had been left for the nearer approach of the Russian power to India, it was certain that demands would have been made for increased military expenditure. It was unfair to say, as Lord Curzon had, that by this Agreement the Government had thrown away the efforts of a hundred years in diplomacy and trade. In fact, he maintained that no one who realised what the situation was when the discussions upon the Agreement began could really believe that he had sacrificed great commercial prospects. With regard to the Persian Gulf, he explained that if a special provision had been put into the Agreement it could only have affected the Persian side of the Gulf, and that in future years it would probably be the Mesopotamian side that would be the more important. Turning to Afghanistan, he dwelt on its character as a buffer State, and argued that it was not unreasonable that Russia, recognising that Afghanistan was in our sphere of influence, should ask for reassurances on the subject of our policy. We had accordingly given a pledge that we had no desire for a forward policy in Afghanistan and that it was to remain a buffer State. There was nothing in the Agreement to affect the Ameer's right to develop his own country as he might please. In what the Government had called the negative policy of their predecessors and the Agreement had in no way weakened our position. As he had said, no agreement had been come to there would have been friction between Russia and Great Britain in Persia now, leading probably in future years to conflict between the two countries. The Government had seized upon the opportunity that arose for improving our relations with Russia, knowing that if the opportunity were missed it might not return. He trusted that as a consequence of the Convention confidence would grow up between the two countries. If that were the result so great would be the advantage gained that criticism of the details of the Agreement would appear hereafter as a mere raising of dust. Summarising his conclusions he asked, what had we sacrificed? In Afghanistan, nothing, unless we contemplated a forward policy; in Tibet, nothing; in Persia we had sacrificed some possibility of very uncertain trade advantages. But the danger to India through Persia had been rendered as remote as it could possibly be made; the position of this country had been strengthened and the

PROSPECTS OF PEACE

greatly increased.

Lord Ronaldshay gave the House the benefit of the views which he formed when travelling in Persia, the conclusion at which he arrived being that the effect of the Agreement would be to discourage the development of British trade and to diminish British prestige in Eastern countries, where the instrument would be regarded as a retreat before Russia.

Sir C. Dilke called attention to some inconsistencies in the Convention, in as far as it related to Afghanistan, and asked for explanations. Sir H. Norman, who spoke of Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords as a bitter attack on the Government, represented that Persia was already in the grip of Russia and congratulated the Government on having saved something from the wreck. Mr. J. Walton, from the Liberal benches, explained that he was largely in agreement with the views expressed by the mover of the resolution. The debate was continued in a thin House by Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. E Cecil, Sir J. Jardine, Mr. Rees, and other members. Mr. Lynch, Liberal member for the Ripon division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, found great fault with the Convention, declaring that it was viewed with horror by the Persian people.

Mr. Balfour was inclined to think that the strategic gain of the arrangement come to was greater than Sir C. Dilke and some other members were disposed to admit. As long as we could prevent any other Power from surmounting in time of peace the natural barriers of India, we should be relatively secure in time of war. Therefore, when Sir E. Grey asserted categorically that at no future time could a strategic railway be made towards Seistan or anything done which could turn Seistan into a base of attack upon India, he recognised that the right hon. gentleman had obtained something for this country. But would it not have been possible to obtain this advantage at less cost? He questioned whether the right hon. gentleman had estimated correctly the magnitude of the concessions which had been made. Tibet, for example, a country which touched our frontiers, was treated as if it also touched the frontiers of Russia. Upon what was that treatment based? It seemed to him that under the Convention it would be possible for Tibet to insult us with impunity. Then in Afghanistan we might have to consent to the official presence of Russian commercial agents. He feared that the result of this might be that Afghanistan would before long cease to have value as a buffer State. He trusted that Persian territory was not to be leased to Russia, for that would render possible the concentration of Russian troops in territory adjacent to Herat. An invasion of India would thereby be made incomparably easier. He spoke in strong disapproval of the arrangement which placed the termini of the great trade routes in Persia within the Russian sphere of influence, believing that this would certainly result in the exclusion of British goods. These and other considerations brought him to the opinion that the Government had not scored any great diplomatic success.

Mr. Morley, who was not left much time in which to reply, defended the Convention warmly, describing it as the second foremost an Indian treaty and a most momentous document. He was convinced, after long consideration, that it was an enormous gain from the Indian point of view. He had striven on the fact that both political Powers were pledged to observe the terms of the Treaty. He laid stress on this because it was very important that this should be realised abroad and that it should be understood that the Convention in debate [illegible] Dealing with a few of the points raised, he said that the Government could not [illegible] either Great Britain could be furthered by such equalid and mischievous squabbles as they had engaged in in Persia for so many years.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday, Feb. 18, Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary for India whether correspondents of the Press had been permitted to accompany the expedition against the Zakka Khels and, if so, what were the newspapers they represented; what had been the reply of Lord Kitchener in response to the right hon. gentleman's cablegram on this subject; and whether the practice adopted in recent times was to be observed, by which Press correspondents were permitted to accompany field forces subject to the supervision of a military press censorship, to be exercised only in restraining the communition of information which might benefit the enemy in counteracting military operations.

Mr. Morley: Three Press correspondents have so far applied for and received permission to accompany the expedition; they represent two English and six Indian newspapers. I have addressed no telegram to the Commander-in-Chief in India; but on all subjects connected with this expedition I am in communication with the Government of India. The usual practice as to censorship, which is as stated in the question, will no doubt be followed.

Mr. MacNeill: What are the English newspapers represented with the expedition? I suppose the "Times?"

Mr. Morley: One is the "Times" and the other is the "Daily Mail."

Mr. MacNeill: Hear, hear.

Mr. Morley: I do not know what the hon. member means by that ejaculation. Does he mean I am to exercise a Press censorship?

Mr MacNeill: What I means is—Is Lord Kitchener of Omdurman to exercise a Press censorship? You recollect his arrangements.

No further answer was given.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether any, and, if so, what, directions had been given with reference to the furnishing of exact information of the numbers of the killed and wounded of the Zakka Khels in the various punitive operations of the expedition; and, having regard to the fact that, while in recent wars with native races approximate numbers of the killed had been given there was little account of the wounded or of their ultimate fate, what directions, if any, had been given that the same standards of conduct should be observed in this expedition as in warfare with a civilised race?

The hon. member also had on the paper a further question asking whether dum-dum bullets were being used by the troops taking part in the expedition.

Mr. Morley: No directions have been given in either case mentioned in the first question. It is clearly impossible to require exact information as to the casulties of an enemy, more especially if, as in this case, it is his practice, if possible, to carry off his dead and wounded. As to the second part of the question, I am confident that the discipline and humanity of the troops and their commanders render unnecessary any special orders of the kind suggested in the question. (Cheers.) I am informed by the Government of India that no expanding bullets have been issued to the troops, and none are kept in store in India. (Cheers.)

Mr Lupton: Is it in accordance with the humanity of the troops to destroy the houses and carry off the food, corn, and cattle of the inhabitants of the valley?

Mr. Morley: If my hon. friend thinks that military operations can be conducted on the principle that regulates our own pacific dealings, I am afraid his view is chimerical. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lupton pressed for a direct answer to his question, but.

The Speaker intervened, and no further answer was given.

Mr. MacNeill asked the hon. and learned member for the Walton Division of Liverpool when he would place on the notice paper of the House of Commons the resolution of which he had given notice of his intention to move in reference to the situation on the Indian Frontier; whether he had taken any, and, if so, what steps to secure an opportunity for the discussion of his resolution; and whether he intended to take any steps with a view of securing its discussion. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. F. E. Smith: In answer to the first part of the hon. member's question, I have to say that the production of the resolution will not be unduly delayed, having regard to the circumstances under which the notice was set down. In answer to the second part of the question, I may say that I am continually watching the parliamentary situation, and that I will not fail to apprise the hon. member should a favourable opportunity present itself of initiating a discussion. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill: Will the hon. member ask the hon. member for Montgomery to second his resolution?

Mr. F. E. Smith: I must ask for notice of that question. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill asked the hon. member for the Montgomery District when he would place upon the notice paper of the House of Commons the resolution of which he had given notice of his intention to move in reference to the Zakka Khel expedition; whether he had taken any and, if so, what steps to secure an opportunity for the discussion of this resolution; and whether he intended to take any steps with a view of securing discussion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rees said he would on the first part of the question [illegible] at an early date. In answer to the second part of the question—as far as I am in a position to answer for his Majesty's Government—Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. Redmond: Will the hon. member take an early opportunity of using his great influence with the Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rees: I have never had an opportunity of testing that influence yet.

Mr. MacNeill: Will the hon. member send that reply to the executive committee of his constituency?

Mr. Rees: My relations with my constituency are matters between my consituency and myself, and have nothing whatever to do with the hon. member. (Cheers and laughter.)

BOMBAY LOCAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can give the number of local district boards in the Bombay Presidency and their names; the number of members on each board, distinguishing between officials nominated and elected; the area in square miles of the jurisdiction of each board; and the amount of money placed at the disposal of each board for each year during the last five years for which figures are obtainable?

Mr. Morley: I shall be happy to send my honourable friend the annual reports for the five years ending 1905-1906, published by the Government of Bombay, on the working of district boards in the Presidency, which give for each district and sub-district board the information he desires. I append a summary of the figures for the presidency as a whole:

Number of District and Sub-District Boards.	Number of Members,		Area in Square Miles under Board's Jurisdiction.
	Officials.	Non-officials.	
231	624 Nominated, 1,584* Elected, 1,287	2,247	101,691

* Includes 21 ex-officio members.

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
£ 285,923	£ 326,462	£ 320,010	£ 292,286	£ 379,406

ASIATICS IN THE COLONIES.

In the House of Lords on Monday, February 17, Lord Ampthill put to the Secretary for the Colonies the following two questions, which, he said, the noble Earl had omitted to answer in the recent debate on the treatment of Asiatics in the Colonies:—(1) Whether it was intended to take steps to invite the Governments of the Colonies to discuss, by conference or otherwise, the question of the treatment of Asiatics in the Colonies, with a view to arriving agreement upon general principles of imperial application; and (2) whether his Majesty's Government do not consider that the recent action of the Canadian Government in regard to Japanese, and of the Transvaal Government in regard to British Indians, both conspicuous demonstrations of the belief of the Colonies, in the paramount importance of imperial unity, is sufficient proof that the Governments of the Colonies would welcome an opportunity of further considering this important subject.

The Earl of Elgin regretted he was unable to reply to the noble Lord's questions during the recent debate. As a matter of fact the subject was debated at the Imperial Conference by Sir William Lyne, representing Australia, on the one side and Sir James Mackay, representing India, on the other. Sir William Lyne took an absolutely uncompromising position, to which the Government of India could not assent. He was in a position to say that New Zealand also held a position as to the exclusion of Asiatics which in principle did not differ from that put forward by Sir William Lyne for Australia. It would be very difficult, so soon after the Imperial Conference, to initiate a discussion without being perfectly certain that they would have the conjunction of all the Colonies whom they wished to invite. With regard to the second question, the noble Lord had shown a just appreciation of the action taken by two of our Colonies, but this incident also suggested caution. It was of the essence of the arrangement which these two Colonies had made that so soon after the feeling that had been excited there should be nothing whatever to throw any challenge upon the validity of those arrangements. It would not be fair now to invite those Colonies to enter into a fresh discussion before the ink of those settlements was dry. If he did not consider the moment opportune for entering into the particular inquiry suggested by the noble lord, it did not mean that he was in any way out of sympathy with the object the noble lord had in view. He thought he might claim that he had reason to feel the obligations towards our fellow-subjects in India as deeply as the noble lord and he hoped the noble lord would believe that he would use every opportunity which he considered real, either by the means suggested by the noble lord or perhaps by some more diplomatic method [illegible] hands they both had in view. (Hear, hear.)

THE PORT OF MARMAGOA.

An engineering correspondent of the "Times" writes:—Although at the time that Marmagoa was selected as a port of entry for the South of India, the choice of Portuguese territory was deemed an unhappy one, and while the British-owned railway which ran from the port to the frontier of British India proved for many years a financial failure, the receipts being for many years insufficient to meet working expenses, recent times have brought about a complete change in the condition of affairs, and Marmagoa, with its railway connection, which now extends throughout the whole of Southern India, is likely to be heard of a great deal more in the future. The port of Goa is formed by the high headland point of Aguados to the north, and by Marmagoa Point to the South.

While Marmagoa offers a certain amount of opposition to Bombay, a great deal of traffic now going through this port which formerly went to its northern competitor, it is Madras which has experienced, and is destined to experience, the most severe effects of rivalry.

To send goods to Southern India through Madras has meant hitherto a thousand miles of extra steaming, unloading, and heavy carriage charges to the railway; while at Marmagoa, owing to the very moderate railway rates which prevail and the working of the railway and harbour as one concern, not only are greater facilities for handling cargo afforded, but quicker despatch is assured. The actual rates of freight are on a par with those ruling to Bombay. It is, however, in connection with Southern India only that Marmagoa can be regarded as having a great future, for I do not anticipate that any inteference with Bombay, or any portion of Northern India, can be successfully undertaken. If, however, only Southern India be considered, the field of enterprise is enormous enough, inasmuch as all the supply of stores for the civil and military stations at Bellary and Belgaum can be received through the port of Marmagoa as well as for the kolar goldfields and the Mysore coffee estates. Of late years, also, some development has taken place in connection with the manganese mines at Shimoga and Ramandroog, where additionally some 500 plantations, among other industries, are located.

The South of India has developed remarkable of late years, and it is mainly in connection with British steam ships, as may be gauged from the fact that out of the 245 steamers, both oceanguing and coasting, which entered the port of Marmagoa for 1907, only seven were non-British—namely, six German and one Swedish.

The Strick Line of steamers working in conjunction with the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed and the Southern Mahratta Railways, now convey goods to all parts of the systems, issuing through bills of lading to the principal inland centres, while the railway companies collect import duties from the consignees at the time of delivery, relieving both consignees and shippers of a considerable amount of trouble.

It will be perceived that whereas the percentage of working expenses and gross receipts of the railway were no less than 96 per cent. in 1902, they had been brought down to 52 per cent. in 1907; the percentage of working expenses on gross receipts of the harbour were, for the same period, reduced from 50 per cent. to 44 per cent., and for the railway and harbour the combined percentage of working expenses for the same period ranked 49 per cent. of the gross receipts, while the net earnings increased from 45 lacs of rupees in 1902 to 286 lacs of rupees in 1907.

It is only right to point out that no such increases as these can be expected in the future, or at least until such time as the improvements and extensions to which I have referred have been carried out. The facilities existing at the harbour of Marmagoa for the accommodation of ocean-going vessels are now strained almost to their limit, and while a number of vessels can discharge their cargo for Southern India by means of lighters (although no fleet at present exists) the accommodation at the quay-wall is fully engaged.

Marmagoa is located 250 miles south of Bombay and about the same distance from Aden as that place. The steaming distance is almost 1,000 miles shorter than to Madras, and whereas at this latter port cargo has to be discharged into surfboats, at Marmagoa goods are delivered direct to and from the ship's sides into railway trucks. The breakwater is 2001t. long, and it is hoped that the Portuguese Government will before long be able to find the necessary money to construct a further 700ft. of breakwater, the foundations for which already exist. Inside the breakwater is a quay-wall 1,200ft. long, and two steamers (of about 9,000 tons) can be accommodated length to length alongside it at any season of the year and at any state of the tide, the depth at low water being 24ft. The lines of the West of India Portuguese Railway extend to the end of the wharf, cargo being discharged or loaded by means of seven travelling steam cranes, these having one and a half tons lifting capacity and one twenty-five tons capacity.

The improved condition of affairs in this part of India is due mainly to the Southern Mahratta Railway having taken over, in September 1902, the working of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, which, as already indicated, had fallen upon evil times, its working expenses, even as late as the year 1902, [illegible] amounted to 94½ per cent. of its gross receipts, whereas to-day they have been brought down to a little over sixty per cent. of gross receipts, below which point however, I do not expect they can fall, at least for some years to come.

Whereas shareholders in the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway have been secured by convention of the Portuguese Government, which undertook to pay interest half-yearly on the apital stock at the rate of five cent. per annum, at the same time agreeing that the company should retain one-half of the surplus profits, it is satisfactory to knew that the Portuguese Government which has so loyally adhered to its guarantee even under the most trying circumstances, are now being relieved of much of their liability owing to the gradually improved condition of affairs.

With regard to the proposed extensions and improvements at the port of Marmagoa, these will from first to last if carried out on the present plans, entail an outlay of some 750,000l., but very much might be accomplished with considerably less. It would, for instance, take but 200,000l. to add another 700ft. to the breakwater.

STRIKE CRISIS.

Settlement Delay.

London, Feb. 21.

The issue of the strike crisis in the North-East Coast engineering trade is still uncertain. The letter conveying the decision of the masters who met in Newcastle yesterday afternoon to consider the proposals which "emerged" after Mr. Lloyd George's intervention on Thursday, will not reach the Board of Trade till to-day.

Relief, however, will be felt, because this great lock-out of shipbuilding employes has been averted.

Yesterday, quite apart from the Engineering Employers' Conference the shipbuilding employers and men met in Newcastle. In this case the men were to have been locked out to-day unless the woodwork employes accepted the masters' reduction, which had already been accepted by the other branches in a full or compromised form. The result of the conference was that the masters practically withdrew the lock-out of the 30,000 men other than the woodworkers, but no agreement was reached with the latter, who claim that the masters' terms to make the wages the same as on the Clyde means a 3s. reduction instead of the previous 1s. 6d.

The masters' withdrawal of the lock-out was to avoid accentuating the present terrible distress.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

At 9.20 p.m., after having waited several hours at the Board of Trade for the result of the Engineers Employers' Conference to be sent to him by telegraph or telephone, Mr. Lloyd-George issued the following to the Press:—

"The employers, as you know, met to-day, and they arrived at a decision which is being forwarded to me. I shall not get it until to-morrow morning, and therefore I am not in a position now to give you any information as to their decision. It is being sent by letter."

The conference of the engineers, employers and the iron trade employers of the north-east coast was held at 3 p.m. at Clarendon House, Newcastle, in the afternoon. There was a large attendance, among the principal employers present being Sir Andrew Noble, chairman of the Elswick Works, and president of the Employers' Federation, and Sir Benjamin Browne, who were received in London on Tuesday by Mr. Lloyd-George, who also received Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., the leading official of the Men's Union.

Sir Andrew Noble explained at length the interview with Mr. Lloyd-George. The conference finished at a quarter past six, and it was officially announced that there was nothing to report.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., said that when Sir Andrew Noble left London on Thursday night he carried with him certain terms of settlement with which Mr. Lloyd-George was acquainted, and which also had Mr. Barnes's approval, as the mouthpiece of the men.

The men's union issued a statement saying, "We met you peaceably disposed and we extremely regret that you have given us the ultimatum, as it will only prolong the present unfortunate difference." The meeting of the delegates concluded with a declaration to fight to the end.

This result being communicated to him, Mr. Lloyd-George said, "It is unfortunate that the conference has proved abortive, but, of course, that does not refer to the engineers."

The Mayor of Norwich averted a strike in the boot trade yesterday by calling a conference at which masters and men agreed on a minimum wage of 26s. and advances of 1s. in 1910 and 1911, the matter not to be opened till 1913.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty, Feb. 15.

The undermentioned sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—M A Hawes (March 17), J W Seddon (Sept. 15). Acting Sub Lieut H H J F Teale has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet (June 30, 1905). Engineer-Lieut. A T P Read has been promoted to the rank of engineer-commander in his Majesty's fleet (Feb. 9). Chief Gunner J G Ost has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet. Gunner G E Frew has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet (Feb. 6).

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. T M Peet to be lieutenant (Feb. 18). In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Senior Engineer R Dow has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of chief engineer (Feb. 13).

War Office, Feb. 18.

Commands and Staff.

Col F W B Landon, C B., from charge of Army Service Corps Records, to be an assistant director of supplies and transport, vice Col J C Oughterson (Feb. 1); Major J G Geddes, R A., to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Brevet Lieut. Col W A M Thompson, R A (Jan. 27); Major the Hon. A R Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D S O., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, is promoted to the second grade, vice Col W Adye (Oct. 15); Capt. G E Hewett, the West India Regt., to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Major H F Lea, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.) (Feb. 18); the appointment of Capt. C A G Yate, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.) as a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, is vice Capt. V G W Kell, the South Staffordshire Regt., and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb. 14, 1908.

Establishments.

Ordnance College—Capt. M. L. Wilkinson, R.A., to be an instructor, vice Major H. G. Leahy, R.A. (Feb. 10).

Royal Military Academy—The date of the appointment of Lieut. D. S. Collins R. E., as an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets (Class B), is Jan. 27, 1908, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb. 4, 1908.

Ordnance Board—Col. (temporary Brig Gen.) A. P. Penton, from commander, coast defences, Scotland to be vice-president, and to retain the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Rear-Admiral R. F. O. Foote, C.M.G., R. N. (Jan. 30).

Cavalry of the Line.

2nd Dragoon Guards' (Queen' Bays)—Second Lieut. E. A. Freeman resigns his commission (Feb. 19).

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. A. Clifton, adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Second Lieut. H. R. French to be lieutenant, vice H. A. Clifton, seconded (Jan. 21).

13th Hussars—Second Lieut. J. H. Hind to be lieutenant, vice C. C. Dasgar, promoted (Jan. 3).

14th Hussars—Second Lieut. A. E. H. Fetherstonhaugh to be lieutenant, vice E. J. Bridges, promoted (Jan. 18).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. G. L. Bonham to be major, vice F. R., Earl of Cavan, promoted (Feb. 14). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—Lord F. G. M. Douglas Scott, vice Brevet Major Lord E. D. Loch, M. V. O., D. S. O. seconded; the Hon. L. P. Cary (Master of Falkland), vice Lord F. G. M. Douglas Scott, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 22).

Scots Guards—Second Lieut. (on probation H. D Wallis resigns his commission (Feb. 19).

Territorial Regiments.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Dashood, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay (Feb. 17).

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. J. F. T. Halliday is placed on half-pay on reduction of establishment (Feb. 19).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt L Brandreth to be captain, vice Sir F E Waller, Bart, retired (Jan 26). Lieut K A F S Douglas-Hamilton resigns his commission (Feb 19).

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels, on completion of their periods of service in command of a battalion, are placed of half-pay:—H J Evans, A W H Tripp. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—L St C Nicholson, vice Brevet Col H J Evans; T G P Glynn, C M G, vice Brevet Col A W H Tripp. Capt and Brevet Major C J Steavenson to be major, vice L St C Nicholson (Feb 17).

The Devenshire Regt—Second Lieut F J C Holdsworth from 3rd batt Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M R M McLeod, resigned (Feb 19).

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col C. M. Edwards, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Leslie to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. C. M. Edwards (Feb. 17). Second Lieut. G J E. Seincy to be lieutenant, vice M Crawshay, transferred to 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards (Feb. 5).

The East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Col and Brevet Col W H Sitwell, D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major H E Voyle to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col W H Sitwell, D S O Capt G R C Stuart to be major, vice H E Voyle (Feb 17). Lieut R A Gosset to be captain, vice H L Wethered seconded (Jan 22).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col E J Hollway, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Lieut Col F H Chapman to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col E J Hollway (Feb 19)

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Cap. C E Bond, D S O to be adjutant, vice Lieut G C Morphett Oct 5.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Lieut E H Kirkpatrick is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 29.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major T. G. Peacocke is transferred to the Indian Army as a superintendent in the Army Remount Dept. (Nov. 20).

Army Chaplins' Department.

The Rev M Melia, chapiain to the forces, fourth class, from halfpay, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below Rev P Fleming Feb 13.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss G M Bennet, Miss J Connell.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col. A. S. Orr, D. S. O., the Royal Irish Regt, to be brevet colonel (Feb 19); Lieut Count F R W Metaxa, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (Feb 11); Qrmr and Honorary Capt R P Norman is granted the honorary rank of major Feb 17); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C Phillips, the Royal Sussex Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain (Feb 16). The undermentioned officers of the military forces of the Commonwealth of Australia are granted the local rank of Captain while serving with imperial troops:—Capt F B Heritage, with effect from Feb 28, 1901; Capt C H Foot, with effect from July 1, 1901.

Reserve Of Officers.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants:—Capt F W U Cosens, 5th batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), late lieutenant, 13th Hussars, F W Prendergast, late captain, 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) (Feb 19).

Admiralty, 17th February.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant William Henderson Boys has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 15th February.

Admiralty, 19th February.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymasters in His Majesty's Fleet:—William Ernest Crocker, Frederick Arthur Frith Banbury, Arthur James Dyer, Harold James Duthoit Spriggs. Engine Sub-Lieutenant Augustus Gordon Jarrett has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st February.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Captain John Samuel Watch has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 21st January,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Robert Sibthorpe Connolly has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 14th September.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Maurice Henry Nelson-Hood has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 18th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Michael Knowles to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th February.

War Office, Whitehall, 21st February.

Commands and Staff.

Major Christopher R. Buckle, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Brevet Colonel G. F. W. St. John, Royal Artillery. Dated 10th February.

Captain and Brevet Major—The Honourable Alexander V F Russell, M V O Grenadier Guards, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Major D.A. Legard, 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers. Dated 21st February.

Captain Swynfen J Jervis, The South Staffordshire Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer. 3rd grade, vice Captain A A McHardy, D S O Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd January.

Captain Alister F Gordon, D S O—The Gordon Highlanders, to be a General Staff Officer. 3rd grade, vice Captain A A Saunders, D S O Royal Artillery. Dated 10th February.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Stanley B Von Donop Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Brevet Colonel N B Inglefield, D S O Dated 15th February.

Cavalry of the Line.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant George Molony resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd February.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant George C Tracy, from The West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next above Lieutenant F L Hingston. Dated 22nd February, 1908.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 5th October, 1907:—Robert St P Mosgrove, vice C E Bond, DSO, appointed Adjutant.

Robert N Dick, vice R St P Mosgrove, seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain The Honourable Lawrence C W Pails, from half-pay, to be Captain, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below A T Beckwith. Dated 7th February, 1908.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Rossiewin W Morgan to be Captain vice W A J Barker, seconded. Dated 31st December, 1907.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders): Lieutenant Axel D C Krook is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 5th February.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain Arthur O Hyde, from the West India Regiment, to be Captain, with precedence next above Captain W C Hunter, and to remain supernumerary whilst serving as an Adjutant of Militia. Dated 22nd February.

The Essex Regiment, Lieutenant Walter J Maule, from the West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice G H Raleigh, promoted, with precedence next below Lieutenant A E M Sinclair Thomson. Dated 22nd February.

Second Lieutenant Hugh L Scott to be Lieutenant, vice G W Howard, D S O, promoted. Dated 25th December.

The Sharewood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Percy G Rogby to be Major, vice O G Wolley-Dod, D SO, promoted. Dated 11th February.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, Captain Samuel H. Hingley, from The West India Regiment, to be Captain, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below Captain G A Bridgman. Dated 22nd February, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Stanley Preston to be Lieutenant, vice H. L. Homan, seconded. Dated 1st February.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant George Strongitharm is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List, on account of ill-health. Dated 19th February.

Seaforth Highlanders Rosshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's, Lieutenant Richard D. Gardiner, is seconded, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant Frederick R. G. Forsyth, from The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant, vice R. D. Gardiner with precedence next below Lieutenant E. G. Hay. Dated 22nd February.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Challener T. Chute to be Lieutenant vice T. B. S. Cahill, M.V.O., deceased. Dated 9th February.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Cecil C A Cooper to be Lieutenant, voice R L H Coulan, appointed Adjutant. 5th Battalion dated 22nd January.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel William L Chester, M B, is placed on retired pay Dated 17th February.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L Love, M D, is placed on retired pay Dated 19th February.

Lieutenant Alexander D Fraser, M B, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 6th February 1908.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant William T Brookes resigns his Commission Dated 22nd February.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron.

Miss Mary C F K Cole, R R C, retires on retired pay Dated 22nd February.

Memoranda.

Colonel James A. Coxhead, B, C., on vacating his appointment as an Inspector of Artillery in India, is placed on half-pay. Dated 20th December.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hastings St L Wood, D S O, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, placed on half-pay. Dated 22nd February, 1908.

The undermentioned Officer, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances:—

Second Lieutenant Henry E Medlicott (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 2nd August, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Audley F Tynte, half-pay list, resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd February.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—FEB. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr D de S Bray, B Cov
Mr B H Moss, B
Mr F T Goode B
Mr G D French, Bo
Mr C F Smith, Bo
Major E C McLeod, I M S B, study leave from 14/6/07 to 3/8/07 and 1/10/07 to 10/9/08
Major A L Doke, I M S B, study leave from 11/6/07 to 17/7/07
Mr H G Kilby, B Cov, furl to 21/6/08
Mr H G S Tyler, B Cov, 10 days' furl
Mr M A Thompson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, B, 2 mo furl
Mr C H West,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS OF GOVERNMENT.

The "Gujerati":—The representation submitted by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Bombay Government upon the reform proposals is the most weighty and elaborate representation that we have read up to this time in this connection. No doubt it may be said that it is a little too lengthy and might have been condensed in some places. But the object in drawing up an exhaustive memorial was to deal with all the main points in the Government of India's proposals by the light of careful arguments and broad political considerations specially applicable to the circumstances of this country. Indian opinion has already condemned the reform proposals in their present form as retrograde and unsound. The Bombay Presidency Association has analysed each of the positions taken up in the circular of the Government of India and brought, as it were, to a focus the various considerations bearing upon each important point. The special value of this representation lies in the fact that the positions it has taken have been expounded and argued with the fullness of knowledge, ability and courage and are at the same time uniformly marked with sobriety of reasoning. We cannot help congratulating the Association on the tenour and character of its representation and on the elaborate care, patient industry and ability that have been brought to bear upon its preparation.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The "Rast Goftar":—The appointment of Mr. R. P. Masani to the post of Municipal Secretary will be hailed with general satisfaction. The office of the Secretary is no sinecure by any means, and requires talents and application in the incumbent. Of these qualifications Mr. Masani has enough and to spare, and we may count upon him to prove an able and efficient hand. He has successfully stood the probationary test to which he was put during the long absence of the retiring Secretary when he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation. The members of the Standing Committee were unanimous in their commendation of Mr. Masani's worth, and expressed their full confidence in his ability to discharge the onerous duties of the post in which he is now confirmed, with efficiency and zeal. As to Mr. Wadia, he retires under unfortunate circumstances, and has applied to the Corporation for some pecuniary compensation; and we think his past services were of a nature to call for liberal recognition at the hands of that body. Already the Standing Committee has expressed itself in sympathy with the request, and we hope its ultimate decision will be in keeping with its usual consideration for long and valuable services.

The "Parsi":—We congratulate the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the election of Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., as Municipal Secretary in place of Mr. M. N. Wadia who has resigned on account of ill health. We strongly supported Mr. Masani's candidature last week and said that he had amply proved his qualifications for the post by the entirely satisfactory manner in which he acted three times during Mr. Wadia's absence. We are glad to note that his claim has been duly recognised and that a thoroughly capable man has been appointed to the post. Mr. Masani ought to feel flattered by the chorus of eulogy bestowed on his work by the Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday last.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

The "Muslim Herald":—We understand that the Bombay Government contemplates appointing shortly a Committee of some of the leading members of the Shia and Sunni communities of Bombay with a view to adjust the differences between these two sections of the Mahomedan population. Two Government officials are, we hear, to be appointed by Government to assist the Committee. We submit the names of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, late acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The question of allowing sticks to be carried by "bilowlas" had best be left alone. The sticks with coloured cloths tied around them are "duolas" of Tabutwalas, and are a part of their religious ceremony. The Committee cannot employ itself better than in formulating some regulations on the vexatious questions of the playing of music by the Sunnis while passing Bhora mosques, and the beating of breasts by the Shias while going past Sunni shrines. These two form the real bone of contention, and their settlement would remove the cause of the yearly recurring friction. All other matters must be subordinated to these vital questions; and care must be taken that irrelevant considerations do not creep into the deliberations of the conclave. That would seem to be the only way of meeting the difficulty.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

The "Gujerati":—We have not the slightest doubt that in Sir Lawrence Jenkins Mr. Morley will find a most capable, fair-minded, sympathetic and broad-minded adviser in shaping the course of Indian affairs. It is scarcely at difficult to decide to-day whether Sir Lawrence Jenkins, as a member of the India Council, would be in a position to render to India more valuable services than his services as Chief Justice to the cause of sound judicial administration in this presidency. But it is positively certain that Sir Lawrence Jenkins' translation to the Secretary of State's Council would be little short of a public misfortune in the present condition of the Bombay High Court, unless a Judge of his calibre, attainments and judicial qualities were chosen to take his place. Even with his qualifications a new judge is likely to take years to attain to the conspicuous position Sir Lawrence Jenkins has won in the confidence, esteem and affection of the entire public of this presidency by virtue of his commanding qualities as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

The "Rast Goftar":—The appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to a vacancy in the India Council is a gain for the country at an immense sacrifice for Bombay. Sir Lawrence has figured for several years past as a powerful personality on the Bench of the High Court. He has employed that period to strengthen the Bench with all that lies in a Chief Justice to accomplish by virtue of his position. Jealous to a degree of the reputation of his Court, he has exercised his best influence to maintain its dignity intact; and the Bar and the Bench, receiving their inspiration from their head, have co-operated in contributing towards the same end with identical zeal. Sir Lawrence has proved himself an ideal Judge, as in him lay combined an even and affable disposition with all the qualifications which are primarily essential in a judge. By dint of his legal attainments, as by virtue of his character and courtesy he has made the highest judicial post in the Bombay Presidency honoured by all classes and interests alike. His loss to Bombay will be irreparable, but she must spare him with a genial heart for the fulfilment of the higher duties of office, to which he has been called in furtherance of interests much wider than her own.

The "Akbhar-e-Sudagar":—While the Bombay Presidency will be sorry to learn that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the learned and popular Chief Justice, will shortly retire from his post because of his nomination as a member to the India Council, the whole country will rejoice that after all the India Council, which is rightly or wrongly considered, as far as India is concerned, to be an unsympathetic body, will number among its members an official, who is not only a true and trusty friend of the Indians but also one, who will not fail to exercise his beneficent influence in safe guarding and promoting the best interests of the Indian community. That he is one of the most learned and accomplished lawyers that India ever had cannot for one moment be questioned; that he has proved himself to be a most independent and popular judge none can deny. His urbanity and suavity of manners, his gentlemanly demeanour and his dignified and graceful behaviour on the Bench, both towards the members of the Bar and the litigants and those who have to deal with courts of law, proved beyond a shadow of doubt that his lordship made a model judge such as any civilized country in the world would feel proud to possess. Sir Lawrence Jenkins has, during his regime as Chief Justice, purified the fountain of justice in the Western Presidency, where his name will ever be remembered as that of a judge, who never made any distinction between creed and colour and who administered justice evenly and impartially between parties, however high or low might be their position in society. But it is not as a judge only that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has distinguished himself in Bengal and in the Bombay Presidency. His lordship has eminently proved himself to be an ornament of the societies in which he has moved all these years in India.

The "Jame-e-Jamshed":—A note of selfishness is sometimes inevitable even when rejoicing over the advancement of one's dearest friends. The warm clasp of the Whitehall that he has received is sure enough a thing on which we congratulate our worthy Chief Justice. But who will congratulate Bombay or its High Court upon it? A paladin of Justice and an ornament of public life, this city and the Presidency cannot but hold his translation to London a misfortune for themselves. It must ever be a tearful task to think of parting from such warm hearted generous friends like Sir Lawrence Jenkins and his amiable consort. No doubt the India Council will gain and the country will gain by Sir Lawrence's presence at the side of the Secretary of State but the thinning of the ranks of such high souled Englishmen in the country is a misfortune, a calamity, that could never be adequately repaired.

The "Sanj Vartman":—A man of sterling worth and true British spirit of independence like Sir Lawrence is bound to be an acquisition to the India Office. And from what we have seen of him here during the last eight years, we will not be wrong if we say that he will prove to be a real Member "for" India. This ought to make us all rejoice. His Lordship is sure to exercise a great influence in Mr. Morley's "sanctum," for his words are bound to receive consideration, with his thorough and varied knowledge of two of the most important provinces of India, knowledge not of a superficial or misleading kind, but one which has been gained by personal and confidential intercourse with every class of society. But at the same time there will be a keen sense of disappointment at the idea that the High Court will lose a learned, upright and, what we may call, "strong" judge.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING MILLINERY.

The first breath of sping weather, the first faint realisation that the chestnut trees in the Champ Elysees will shortly be bursting into crisp leaf, and that the little bare thickets in the Bois de Boulogne will be clothing their smooth grey holes in green, is like a call to arms to milliners to put forth their best efforts and beat their previous records in the matter of spring headgear, writes our Paris lady correspondent. No detail of dress proclaims the festive spirit of the season half so eloquently as does millinery, and, even before the square boxes of spring patterns are beginning to circulate freely among women immersed in the delights of choosing their spring attire, the milliners have "lance" their choicest schemes for the coming months. During these early weeks, too, there is always the output of Riviera modes which will eventually play their part for the later season in Paris, and which cause the milliner endless hours of thought "from morn to dewy eve," besides providing her with a source of income during the present dead season, when influenza is a stern reality, and Shetland shawls are more immediately useful than millinery.

THE NEW STEEPLE-CROWNED HAT.

Among the latest of modern innovations is the steeple-crowned hat, which represents a return to the styles of the early eighties and will probably be accepted with the greatest enthusiasm by the short woman. Curiously enough, the favourite tone for these hats is red—a colour with which the milliner has had but scant sympathy during the the last few years—which is produced in a variety of different shades, from light cherry to a rich tone of Indian red. Most people can wear one or other of these gradations with impunity, and a very typical example of the red hat is trimmed with a wide fold of black taffetas, cut on the cross, the two edges being brought together to form a loose, waving ruched line, while the trimming is double round the high steeple-crown, and on the left side a star-shaped knot of cherry-coloured velvet ribbon is introduced with capital effect. Another model is carried out in soft crushed strawberry stretched satin, with flat brim and high crown only slightly smaller at the top than at the bottom. The brim of this hat is lined with black straw, and is trimmed with fine spotted pink net and a very handsome pair of quills, in changing tones of black and pink which are carried out in the shape of the blade of a knife, and are, in fact, familiarly known to the milliner as "conteaux." A third shape which is captivating the fancy of the Paris modiste is the high-crowned Dutch hat, with a large brim, which spreads out to an extraordinary width at the back, and which suggests the headgear of the grim-faced followers of William of Orange, who crowded to English shores in the days when James II. sought sanctuary on this side of the Channel in the Chateau of St. Germain. This model is spartan in its simplicity, being simply designed in black, and solely trimmed with a couple of narrow bands of black velvet and a willow arrangement of composite plumes on one side. It is, however, very piquant and attractive, and is sharing the honours with the large cavalier hat of lace and straw tilted high on one side, as well as a number of other models of Gargantuan proportions.

A MODEL IN BLACK ALENCON NET.

One of these boasts an enormous draped crown of black Alencon net, the crown being so full and wide that it appears quite as large as the brim, while the net above and below is all mingled in one puffy, billowy mass. Underneath the hat there runs all round the flat brim a finely fluted frill of white lace, not sewn to the brim at the outer edge, but stiffened sufficiently to stand out slightly apart from the brim, and suggesting the cap frills of a century ago, which were seen beneath the large hats of the period. This hat, although all black except for the white frill underneath, is a very striking creation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

1ST SUNDAY, IN LENT, 8TH MARCH 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—253, 92 and 194.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Bamby in E.
Hymns—84, 165 and 23.
Collections for—Jygan Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—145, 383 and 422.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymn—579 and 582.
5 p.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—401, 428 and 430.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
8 p m—Lantern Service—Friday

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—552, 558 and 558.
6-45 a.m.—Litany and Address.
Hymns—84 and 92.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—563, 84, 92, 411 and 403.
Funeral Sermon for late Bishop

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Longmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Bicos
Alms for Jamsetji Nursing Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a.m.—Holy communion—Choral.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday school.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Francis Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays,
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—78
Hymns—122, 308, and 351.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Children's Service
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Alex S Crichton
6-30 p. m. Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—220, 390 and 399.
Psalm—148.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Rovnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Rovnell,

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a m and 6-30 pm—Sunday Services—Preacher Mr S H Kearsey

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.

Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

What the Champion advises.

CONSTANT LE MARIN, Champion of the World, writes:—"I consider Phosferine a great factor in the formation and increase of Stamina and the maintenance of that standard of Physique which is so necessary to uphold great muscular activity. The tonic tones up the system and promotes that strong, vigorous action of the heart without which a perfect wrestler can never hope to achieve the proud distinction of Champion. I most heartily recommend it to my fellow countrymen and my great English adversaries so that we may meet on perfectly equal terms and profit by its invigorating influence. As a recuperative and sustaining tonic both before and after a contest, I find Phosferine *par excellence*, and I am confident that it is the very best aid in keeping one in battle trim."—July 25, 1907.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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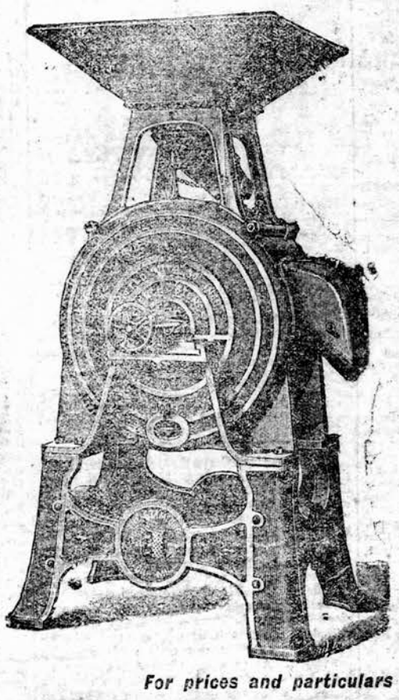

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Delicious for all Climates.

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Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered as incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

A good example is set by those who regularly use
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder

They evidently realize both the personal satisfaction and the hygienic importance of brushing their teeth to remove the food particles, etc., which collect on or between them.

Their experience tells them too, how well Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder aids the tooth-brush to do its work easily, thoroughly and pleasantly, polishing the enamel, and, at the same time antiseptically cleansing wherever it goes. That is why more and more people use it every year.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins; also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper.
Made by F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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MALTED MILK (in Powder form)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

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Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users:
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AGENTS FOR
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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wine-

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

The police who guard the precincts of the House of Commons agree with Mr. Bernard Shaw that "you Never Can Tell." This conclution reached, they hold, appearently, that as any lady they see may be a suffragette, she shall be treated as one. So matters stood when last Tuesday week there arrived at the gateway leading to the members' entrance the wife and daughters of a member, accompanied by two other ladies and two gentlemen, with intent to keep an appointment with the first lady's husband, who was to escort them into the House. The constable on guard instantly made up his mind as to the charecter of the errand upon which they had come. The ladies, he reasoned, were Suffragettes. Doubtless the men had been tamed and impressed, and desired now only to blush unseen and to steal away and report progress when the fell plot had matured. "Now then, move on," said the representative of the law. "Move on, and don't let me catch you 'ere again."

THE PARLEY.

He might have known that had the ladies been Suffragettes, one of them would at once have tweaked his nose or thumped him over his oaken headpiece. Instead, he was gently answered by the foremost lady that they were waiting for her husband, a member of the House of Commons, who was coming out to meet them. "Yer 'usband? And 'oo is yer 'usband?" he responded with sarcasm too deep for italics. The member's name was given. "Well, just you move on and don't let me catch you 'ere again," he answered, proud of his faculty for divination. A senior officer hurried up and endorsed his minion's mandate. As it was impossible to relinquish the appointment without some intimation to the member who would presently be coming in quest of them, the ladies moved to other entrances. The result was in each case the same. "Keep moving" was the order, and rough hands were employed to give emphasis to the saying. "As you insist on driving us away, perhaps you will be good enough, when my husband comes out, to tell him that we have had to go up to the Bridge," the lady who had first spoken now pleaded. "When" yer 'usband comes—yes, I will, 'when' yer 'usband comes," she was mockingly answered.

ENTER CITIZENS AND APPRENTICES.

By this time a great crowd had assembled, a crowd of men and boys who shortly before had witnessed the comic interlude with the female clowns in the furniture vans. They joined forces with the police, hustled the ladies, and howled insults at them. "Does yer 'usbands know you're out?" they cried. One of the ladies carried some papers beneath her arm. "Now then, mind your petition, and dont' assault nobody with it!" she was entreated. It was in vain that the police were bidden look to the crowd. All that the police concerned themselves about was the retreat of the ladies. "Keep moving, and don't excite this crowd," they said. One of the ladies, overcome by faintness, was in some danger. "I'm not a Suffragette, but a member's daughter," cried one of the young ladies; "will no one help me with this lady, who is fainting?" This seemed rather good fun to the onlookers. "Fainting is she?" said a constable. "Well, just don't you excite this crowd but keep moving."

TO THE RESCUE.

With infinite difficulty the victims found refuge in a shop. The mob swarmed round the premises and shut off the possibility of further movement. Eventually a waitress made her way out to the nearest telephone, and a member sitting on the Government side of the House received the despairing message: "We are besieged—as Suffragettes—in an A. B. C.; pray come to our assistance." He is a peace-loving man, but a decidedly awkward sort of opponent in a crush, and he was through that crowd in what the men who preside over running records would call "even time." The hooligans, uniformed and tatterdemalion, intuitively recognised a member of the House, and great was the triumph of the victims in their rehabilitation before the multitude. The dignified reproof administered to the blundering officer who had been responsible for the ladies' humiliation and danger will, it is to be hoped, have been reported to headquarters.

THE TERRORS OF A PALACE.

The reported discovery by the Czarina of a "Terrorist death-sentence" lying on the bed of her sleeping son recalls two similarly tragic episodes in the life of her mother-in-law, the Dowager-Empress. On one occasion she found on her husband's dressing-table a curious and unfamiliar jewel case, and, on picking it up to examine it more closely, was both surprised and alarmed at its weight. Hurrying with it into her own room, she plunged it into a basin of water, and summoned the Prefect of Police, who pronounced the innocent-looking jewel-case a bomb of a particularly deadly type. On other occassion, on entering Alexander's study, the Czarina fancied she heard a slight rustling sound behind the window-curtains. With a rare presence of mind she took her husband away under pretext of bidding his children "good-night" in the nursery. On leaving the room she locked the door and gave the key to a party of soldiers, who, on entering and examining the study, made the startling discovery that someone had made his escape through the window.

DR. ALEXANDER MACLAREN AT EIGHTY-TWO.

Dr. Maclaren, who is just now staying with his daughter at Colwyn Bay, has just kept his eighty-second birthday. "The Prince of Preachers," as he has long been known, is able to do a little work daily, and he keeps up the habit of a mid-day "constitutional." A Glasgow man, Dr. Maclaren was schooled in his native city, coming to London for his ministerial training. With the exception of a dozen years at Southampton he has spent the whole of his working life in Manchester, where he held the pastorship of Union Chapel from 1858, until 1903, when he became Minister Emeritus. During his career Edinburg conferred upon him its degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the University of Victoria its Litt. D.

THE LAND OF PERFUME.

Mr. Ernest Dixon gives in the current "Wide World Magazine" an interesting account of the perfume industry at Grasse. The perfume manufactories of which this busy town is composed look down, he tells us, year in an year out upon a bonneted army of workers stooping in a magnificent expanse of bloom. It is an expanse of ever-changing colour. This month it will be red, next month, perhaps, a gorgeous yellow, and in still another month it will be blue, or some other colour of the rainbow. Only those who have been fortunate enough to see the wonderfull carpet of flowers with which this sun-kissed valley of the Alpes-Maritimes is covered, or who have seen that other floral wonder which makes the dunes of Holland a paradise in May, can have a real idea of what Grasse is like.

PLURALITIES AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Senate of Cambridge has before it a proposal, which will doubtless be adopted, to prevent the holding of two offices by one person. If the suggestions are carried out it will be impossible in future for any person to hold two Professorships in the University at the same time. Any person accepting a second Professorship will, "ipso facto," vacate the one he already holds. A Professor is also to be incapable of holding his office together with a Readership, or the post of a University Lecturer; and by accepting any one of these three positions he shall, "ipso facto," vacate any one he may already hold. The same regulations are to apply to Readers and University Lecturers.

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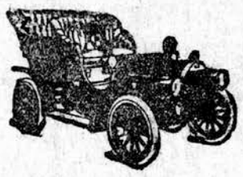

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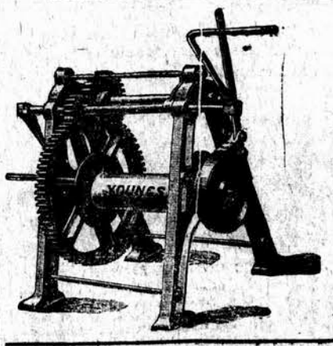

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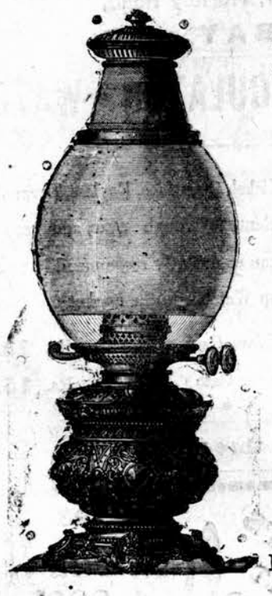

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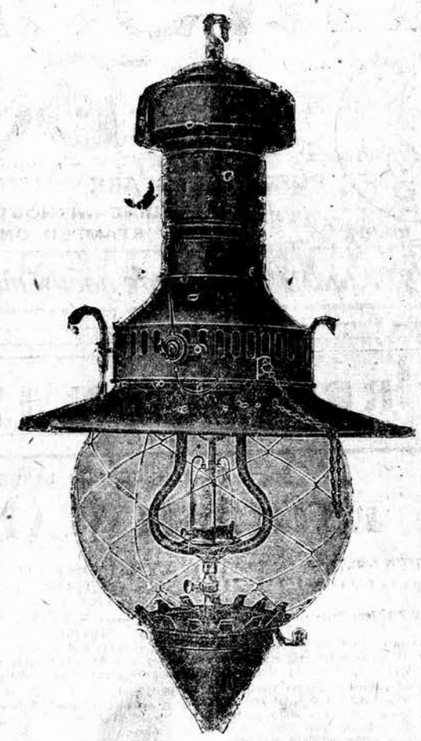

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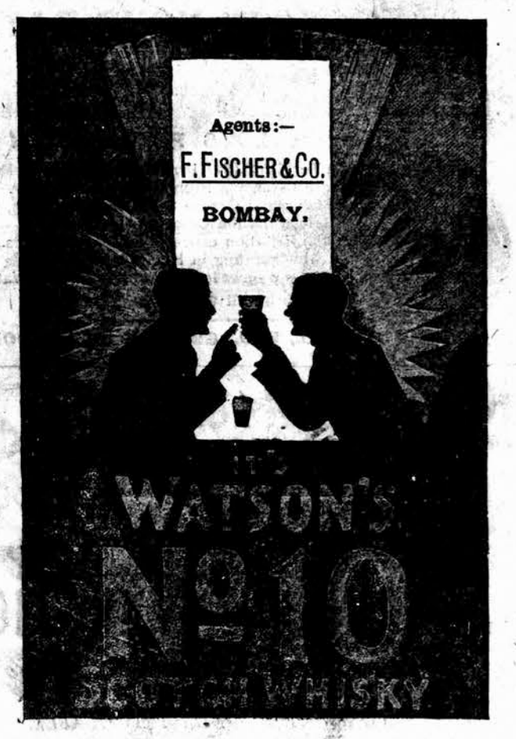

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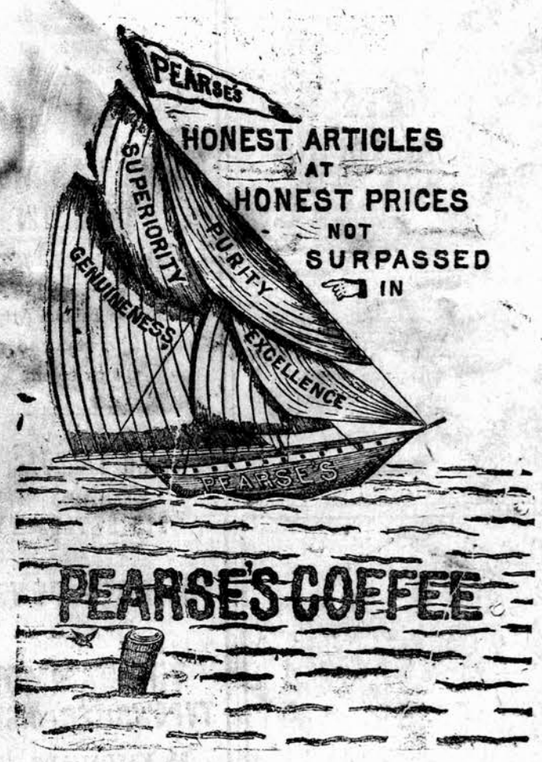

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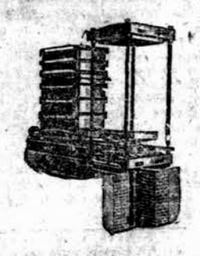

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